HE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable, possible ers Temp. 1-6 (34-43). Friday, fair. LONDON: Thursday, ery possible rain. Temp. 3-5 (37-41). Friday, cold, frost, win-showers CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, dy. Temp. 3-11 (37-52). NEW YORK: Thursday, rain Temp 34-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.25 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	LE14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	90 Ptas
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	12.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.25
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.80 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,874 * PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1979 Established 1887

Ugandan Regime Reported Falling As Troops Rebel

By David Lamb

AIROBI, Feb. 28 — The regime Ugandan President Idi Amin collapsing yesterday with Mar- Amin flying his family to safe- n Libya, foreigners evacuating capital city of Kampala, and Ugandan Army in rebellion, tern diplomatic sources said.

he crisis started as Tanzanian es, tacitly supported by almost y black African country, ied to within 81 miles of Kam- . Marshal Amin's demoralized ps set up a defensive line 25 s from the capital, but their ity to hold it was in question. 'ith the military situation rapid- eteriorating, Iraq and the Soviet on stepped up the evacuation eir nationals from Uganda yes- ay and Libyan forces pulled off front lines where they had been ting alongside Ugandan troops, ing the Ugandan president vir- ly friendless in the world com- nity.

Appeal Goes Unheeded

larshal Amin's only support is n a handful of fellow Kakwa esmen who hold key military tions and from about 2,500 Nu- mercenaries recruited from the an. His appeal for help from r African leaders has gone eeded and, having sent 80 nbers of his family to Libya, rshal Amin now must decide ther to stay and fight or to seek um from the Libyans or Pales- ns.

Uganda government radio, heard in Nairobi, said that Marshal Amin has asked Kenya, Zaire, Sudan, Rwanda, and Burundi to try to persuade Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to accept Organization of African Unity peace efforts, the Associated Press reported.

[Kampala was reported calm, with no sign that the 3,000 Europeans and Americans in Uganda were preparing to flee. "By Ugandan standards, things are fairly normal," said a Western resident of the capital. "People are going about their business as usual and the TV is showing movies of Idi's past exploits."]

Observers almost unanimously agree that Marshal Amin's only chance of political — and personal — survival is to receive huge and immediate military support from a foreign power. It was not clear what, if anything, Libya or the Soviet Union would gain by bailing out the Ugandan dictator and his landlocked, impoverished country.

Even though thousands of Ugandan exiles in East Africa are watching Marshal Amin's apparent collapse with delight, knowledgeable observers point out that Marshal Amin has shown a remarkable capacity for survival during his eight years in power and has weathered numerous crises before, although none as grave as this.

Embarrassment to Africa

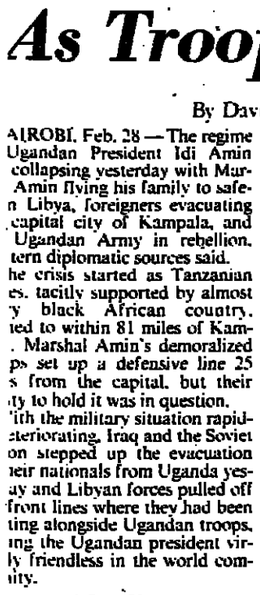
The Organization of African Unity, whose foreign ministers are meeting in Nairobi this week, has privately told questioners that it intends to do nothing to rescue the Ugandan leader and that it is quite willing to witness the demise of a despotic regime that has been a general embarrassment to black Africa.

Last weekend, the OAU sent mediation delegations to Kampala and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Diplomatic sources said that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the group he had no intention of seeking a mediated settlement and that he fully intended to press his military campaign to topple the Amin regime.

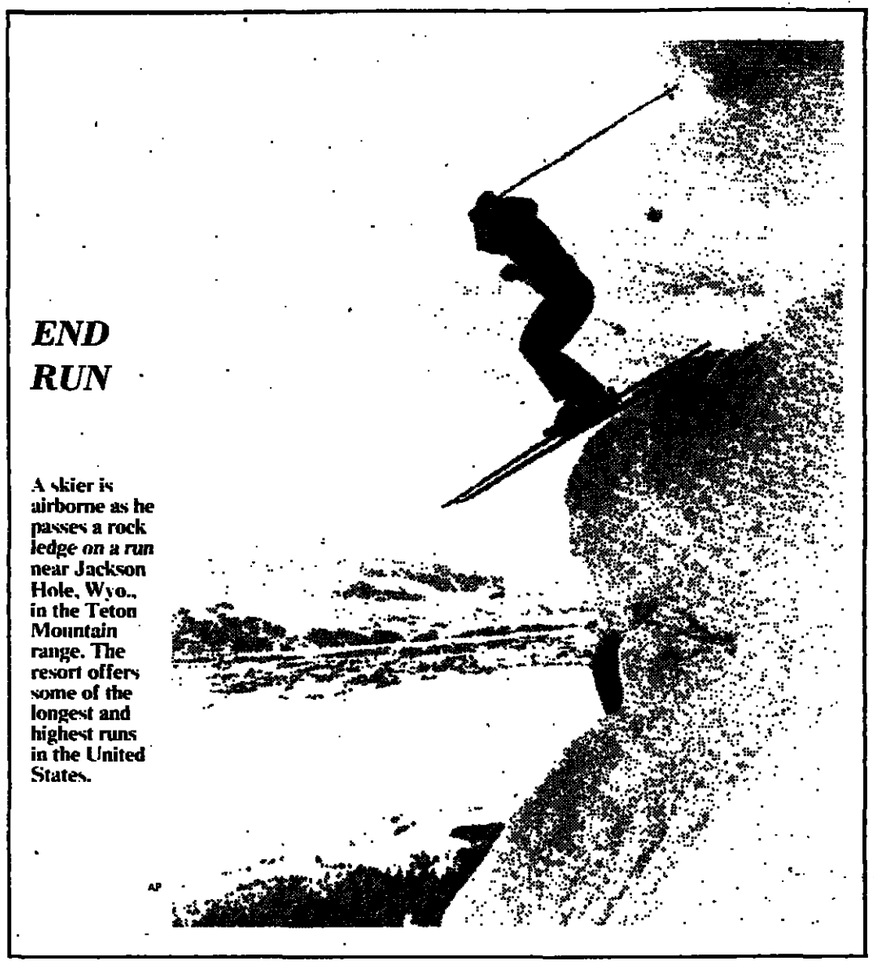
Although Marshal Amin and Mr. Nyerere never have been friends, the split between the two presidents grew wider last October when the Ugandan president — for no other apparent reason than to put his restive army to work — attacked Tanzania and annexed 710 square miles of that country. Marshal Amin later withdrew his troops, but Mr. Nyerere retaliated by sending his own forces into Uganda.

The Tanzania People's Defense Force is generally regarded as one

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Idi Amin



END RUN

A skier is airborne as he passes a rock ledge on a run near Jackson Hole, Wyo., in the Teton Mountain range. The resort offers some of the longest and highest runs in the United States.

AP

British General Gets Northern NATO Post

MONS, Belgium, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Gen. Alexander Haig, the outgoing supreme allied commander in Europe, today appointed Gen. Anthony Farrar-Hockley, 56, as commander in chief of allied forces in northern Europe starting on July 30, succeeding Gen. Peter Whitley.

Gen. Farrar-Hockley served in Greece, Italy and France in World War II.

Fighting Reported Continuing Around Vietnam Border Towns

BANGKOK, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Fighting was reported around several northern provincial capitals today, on the 12th day of the Chinese incursion into Vietnam.

Intelligence sources said here that the Chinese offensive appeared to be focusing on Lang Son, capital of the province of that name in the eastern border sector.

Both sides have reinforced their troops near the riverside town that guards a railroad and main road to Hanoi, 90 miles away. A regiment of regular Vietnamese army troops was reported to be in the area — the only unit of Vietnamese regulars said to have been ordered into the fighting so far.

Hanoi radio said that 1,600 Chinese troops were killed or wounded in fighting near Lang Son yesterday, as the two sides struggled for control of hills overlooking the city.

'Limited Duration'

In Peking, U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said that he was taking seriously assurances by Chinese leaders that the war would be of "limited duration."

Mr. Blumenthal conferred for 75 minutes with Premier Hua Kuo-feng. He said that Mr. Hua had assured him that China's invasion of Vietnam would be of "limited duration." He indicated that he believed this. He said that China's assurances "must be taken seriously," and that he had "so reported" to the U.S. government.

Hanoi radio also reported fighting in Cao Bang province, 120 miles north of Hanoi, where it claimed that 350 Chinese soldiers had been killed, captured, or wounded.

Intelligence sources had said on Friday that Cao Bang had fallen. Reports from Hanoi today quoted Vietnamese officials as admitting the loss.

Forces From Laos

The radio also reported fighting in the east-coast province of Quang Ninh, where it said that Vietnamese forces had inflicted 400 Chinese casualties, and in the northwestern province of Lai Chau.

Lai Chau, where French troops were cut off and forced to surrender at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, borders on eastern Laos. Intelligence sources said that it appeared that Vietnamese forces from Laos had moved back into Vietnam to help defend the province capital.

Vietnam's ambassador to Japan, Nguyen Giap, said that the Chinese were preparing for another large-scale offensive on Vietnam's northern provinces.

China said yesterday that Vietnamese forces had pushed 15 miles into Chinese territory starting on Friday, but that they had been repelled.

Oil Groups Lose Status

Khomeini, Retiring, Assails Foreigners

TEHRAN, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a farewell speech today before retreating permanently to the holy city of Qom, demanded the "rooting out" of all U.S., Soviet, British and Israeli influence in Iran, and the head of Iran's oil company said that there would be no further dealings with the Western oil consortium.

From his Tehran headquarters, the ayatollah annouced that a referendum on whether Iranians want an Islamic republic would be held from March 21 to March 24. During the announcement, he assailed the four nations.

"There are still imperialist branches in the nation such as those of America, the Soviet Union, Britain and the Zionists that must be rooted out," he said.

Hassan Nazih, managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co., told cheering workers outside the company's headquarters. "The word 'consortium' is being deleted from our company dictionary." The 13-company consortium has handled the bulk of Iran's oil for 25 years.

British Petroleum is the largest member of the consortium, with a 40-percent share. Shell Petroleum, a Netherlands-based member of the international Royal Dutch-Shell group owns 14 percent, and the French oil corporation, Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, holds 6 percent.

Five U.S. oil companies — Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco — own 7 percent each.

The Iricon Group of five U.S. companies — Atlantic Richfield, Continental Oil, Getty Oil, Charter Oil and Standard Oil of Ohio — owns 5 percent.

'No Concessions'

Mr. Nazih said that he would deal with the companies individually and "there will be no concessions to them after their secret wheelings and dealings."

He announced yesterday that oil exports would be resumed Monday in direct sales to the highest bidder for a price that he estimated would be between $18 and $20. The base price of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is $13.35.

He belittled doubts by Western experts that Iran can bring production back up to almost 6 million barrels daily unless some of the foreign workers who have fled the oil fields return. That is how much was produced before crippling strikes helped topple Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who left Iran on Jan. 16.

Mr. Nazih has said that Iran should cut back exports to 60 percent of previous production and save the rest. Iran is pumping only the 700,000 barrels it needs for its own daily consumption, but it has a 6-million-barrel reserve for the Monday bidding.

Mr. Nazih said that the shah's wife, Empress Farah, had been receiving $14 million yearly from company funds.

Meanwhile, Iran's radio said that a U.S radar post in a forest near Klarabad on the Soviet border had been found and "occupied by revolutionary forces." The radio said that the post had been "presented as a forest guard station" but that it was used to monitor movements on the Soviet side of the border.

Ayatollah Khomeini, 78, spoke on the eve of what his aides said would be permanent retirement from public life to resume teaching at the theological school from which the shah exiled him 14 years ago.

He repeated a call for restoration of law and order a few hours after groups of gunmen battled outside the Intercontinental Hotel, where many foreigners are staying. Local observers said that there was no political significance to the clash.

No Reprisals

The ayatollah ordered a group of Moslem priests to insure that no reprisals would be taken against anyone voting no to an Islamic republic in the referendum. But, he added, "I expect the people to vote for an Islamic republic because that was the sole purpose of the revolution."

He ordered all leftist and pro-shah meetings to be boycotted by devout Moslems and told people to stop attacking army and police posts and entering private homes. He said that prisoners must get humane treatment and family visits. The ayatollah also said that he was recommending free water and electricity for the poor.

At Qom, 80 miles south of Tehran, 30,000 militia prepared for the huge crowds that are expected for Ayatollah Khomeini's arrival. Crowds in the city were preparing to slaughter cows, sheep and goats to honor him.

Goes to U.S. Today

'Great Issues' Remain In Mideast, Begin Says

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that "great issues" remain unresolved in the Middle East peace talks, and that if the United States attempts to exert pressure on Israel to give ground, he will "reject" the pressure. While Mr. Begin did not specify the outstanding issues, government sources said that some of the most serious obstacles include new proposals by Egypt that would re-establish its presence in the Gaza Strip and, in effect, make it an Egyptian vassal state. Egypt, according to the Israeli sources, is insisting on its own police garrison and liaison office in Gaza, and that Israel transfer administrative authority to Egyptian officers rather than to the Palestinian Arabs living there.

According to the Israeli view, the Egyptians, who lost the Gaza Strip to Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War after occupying it since 1948, have abandoned the original Camp David intent to establish autonomy for Gaza Strip Palestinian Arabs.

Taking exception to Mr. Carter's assessment at a dinner for U.S. governors last night that relatively minor differences stand between Egypt and Israel signing a peace treaty, Mr. Begin said that the issues are at the heart of Israel's "future and security."

'Personal' Talks

The prime minister said that he will go to Washington tomorrow for "personal" talks with Mr. Carter, but that, even if Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil shows up in the U.S. capital at the same time, he will not meet with him. The refusal, Mr. Begin insisted, was not based on any affront stemming from his higher political rank, but because such a meeting would "not only not be useful to the peacemaking process, but actually would be detrimental."

Mr. Carter had proposed that Mr. Khalil, who is subordinate to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, meet with Mr. Begin, who is Israel's head of government. When the Israeli Cabinet, in a stinging rebuff, turned down the invitation yesterday for Mr. Begin to meet with Mr. Khalil, Mr. Carter immediately invited Mr. Begin to Washington for personal talks.

When asked today how he would respond if Mr. Carter tries to apply pressure, Mr. Begin replied, "I don't think President Carter will use pressure. I shall say very clearly, if pressure is used against us, we shall reject it."

Mr. Begin, in remarks made after the Cabinet routinely approved his visit to Washington, repeatedly alluded to "new Egyptian demands," which he said the United States supports. The demands, Mr. Begin asserted, contradict the original Camp David agreements.

'New Attitude'

"There is indeed a very extreme, new attitude of the Egyptians toward the problem of the peace treaty. Had we accepted those proposals, let me say, it wouldn't be a peace treaty at all. I would absolutely call it a war treaty, and in wars you don't need treaties, you need guns," Mr. Begin said.

As he has consistently, Mr. Begin declined to spell out the new Egyptian demands. But Israeli sources said that they would:

- Distinctly separate the Gaza Strip from the question of autonomy for the West Bank of the Jordan, with an implementation target date for Gaza. This, according to Israeli officials, calls into question Egypt's sincerity over West Bank Palestinian self-rule.
- Establish an Egyptian police garrison and liaison office in Gaza, with administrative control in the hands of Egyptian officers instead of Palestinians.
- Require the release of Palestinian political prisoners, which Israel has adamantly refused to do on security grounds.
- Provide for an exchange of ambassadors only after a comprehensive settlement is reached, rather than after Israel's withdrawal from half the Sinai Peninsula.
- Give priority to Egypt's mutual defense treaty obligations to other Arab states, rather than to the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. According to the Israelis, if Syria attacked the Golan Heights, Egypt would have the right to attack Israel.

Mr. Begin referred obliquely to the "priority of treaty obligations"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rhodesia Ends Its White Rule Over Parliament

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith today closed the final session of Rhodesia's white-dominated Parliament, thus making way for majority rule.

"This day we are recording the end of a great and proud era. Tomorrow a new day commences," Mr. Smith said. He has ruled since 1965 when the colony unilaterally declared independence from Britain, whom he accused today of "incessant treachery."

The new Parliament will be the product of Rhodesia's first election by universal suffrage, which is to take place starting April 20 as part of an agreement between Mr. Smith and black leaders.

The accord provides for extensive white influence in government for the next 10 years. This has been rejected by the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, which has pledged to prevent the election through violence.

U.S. Observers Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — A resolution was introduced in the Senate today calling for the Congress to send a team of impartial observers to the Rhodesian election.

Favored-Nation Status Also Sought for China

arter: Upgrade Soviet Trade Tie

From Wire Dispatches

SHINGTON, Feb. 28 — ent Carter said last night that ped to extend most-favored- trade status to the Soviet and China within the next nths, if Congress agrees.

Carter spoke at a White dinner honoring the nation's rs. He reviewed his major -policy goals and said that met earlier in the day with Ambassador Anatoly Do- to discuss the strategic-arms tions and "the differences t us."

just spent an hour with the ador of the Soviet Union, about the differences we ith the Soviet Union, and about the cooperation we th the Soviet Union," Mr. said. They also spoke of a relaxation of trade restric- said.

"I would guess the Soviet Union is upgrading [emigration] to the point where it would qualify for most-favored-nation status," Mr. Carter said, referring to the normal trading pattern in which any U.S. trading partner is guaranteed the same concessions as those received by the "most-favored nation."

Mr. Carter told the governors that the Soviet Union had increased its "out-migration" of Jews. [In Washington, the State Department said that 30,300 Jews were allowed to emigrate last year, and that the rate had remained steady this year. It said that 17,100 were allowed to leave in 1977.] "I would hope, in the next few months, we would have most-favored-nation status granted to both China and the Soviet Union," he said, adding that such a move would be subject to congressional approval.

Jackson-Vanik Rule

He noted that the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act prevented extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union as long as it maintained tight restrictions on emigration.

Mr. Carter said that he had never received a letter from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev "when he has not mentioned his desire for trade with the United States." The Soviet Union has been relaxing its restrictions gradually, without fanfare, and Chinese emigration policies are not believed to present a problem.

Meanwhile, in Peking, after repeated urging this week by Chinese officials, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said tonight that the administration intended to recommend to Congress that China be granted most-favored-nation status. After a meeting with Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng, Mr. Blumenthal said that progress had been made on all substantive issues relating to normalization of economic affairs between the two nations.

Most-favored-nation status gives a nation a lower tariff schedule, and the Chinese have made it clear from the start that they urgently need the status to increase their U.S. exports. The United States has made it clear that it is willing to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Chinese Soon Will Be Hearing

'But First, This Word From . . .'

HONG KONG, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — Another radical change is taking place in China's business climate. Henceforth, foreign companies will be able to advertise their wares to Chinese consumers on radio, television and billboards and in newspapers and magazines.

The Chinese have been hinting for months that they would allow advertising by foreigners. The first domestic product ads since before the Cultural Revolution appeared in Shanghai's Liberation Daily last month.

Yesterday, the two major English-language newspapers here carried an ad from a major Hong Kong communist paper, Wen Wei Po, announcing that it had been chosen the sole advertising agent for a Shanghai paper, Wen Hui Pao, "and to collect on their behalf advertisements from Hong Kong and overseas firms" for placement in the Shanghai daily and other media there.

A Wen Wei Po spokesman said that newspaper ads would cost a modest $40 per square inch, while 15-second television spots will go for $640 and one-minute radio ads for $127.

Newspaper and broadcast ads will be 20 percent higher on weekends, the spokesman said. Billboard rates are still being worked out.

Moscow Warns China War 'May Spread'

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (WP) — Comparing China's invasion of Vietnam to the 1930s military thrusts of Nazi Germany that led to World War II, Pravda warned today that "the conflagration may spread if Peking's aggression is not stopped."

A 3,000-word article in the Communist Party daily portrayed China as historically expansionist, and declared that Peking was now preparing a protracted war with Vietnam to achieve expansion. It dismissed Peking's assertions that the fighting was a limited border action.

The article, ascribed to "Igor Alexandrov," a pseudonym believed used only for authoritative Central Committee views, appeared to strive to formulate a broad theoretical justification for some action to stem, not just the border war, but what Moscow portrays as Peking's larger and more dangerous ambitions.

The article's wording suggests strongly that it is intended as much for party regulars in the Soviet Union as for the outside world. It therefore has significance for anyone trying to assess Soviet intentions in aiding its Vietnamese ally.

Headlined "Peking's Aggression Must be Resolutely Rebuffed," the article reiterates the official Soviet government and media response to the invasion since the start: that China, frustrated by losing Cambodia, fabricated the border war, with U.S. complicity, to strike at strategic Soviet interests in Asia.

By dwelling on the historical development of China, the article suggests broader reasons for thwarting Peking.

So far, Moscow has consulted once officially with Hanoi under the military section of the recent friendship treaty. It has stepped up arms shipments and intelligence gathering since the invasion began on Feb. 17. It has made no other overt move toward playing a direct role, while calling on China to withdraw "before it is too late."

The article asserts that the Soviet Union "will fulfill" its treaty obligations, which require consultations "toward removing" attackers against either country.

It repeats Soviet propaganda charges that "the ambivalent stand taken by the U.S. ruling circles has, as a matter of fact, contributed to Peking's openly taking the warpath."

"The decision to start the invasion was taken by the Chinese leaders right after [Deputy Premier] Teng Hsiao-ping's return from the United States and Japan and with regard to his report on the outcome of his talks in Washington," the article says.

'Hasty' Shift

It asserts that as soon as Chinese-U.S. tensions over Taiwan eased as a result of normalization, Peking "hastily" shifted troops from the coast opposite Taiwan to the Vietnamese border for the invasion.

Broadly portraying China's recent diplomatic achievements as part of a plan of anti-Soviet encirclement, the article says: "Peking does not deny the connection between the choice of the time for the aggression, the conclusion of the China-Japan [peace] treaty and normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations."

It asserts that China set up the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, "a criminal clique of degenerates," and then "planned in detail a wholesale annihilation of the Cambodian people which was merely the first stage of a camouflaged military-strategic operation." This consisted of "further Chinese assimilation" — meaning repopulating Cambodia with Chinese — to transform it into an "important bridgehead" for encircling Vietnam and "offering direct access to Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia."

It has been learned that the Russians this week refused "for reasons of a temporary nature" to grant permission to several Western military attaches to travel to Khabarovsk on the Chinese border. Permission to travel to Khabarovsk is normally granted.

Western sources here have said that they have no knowledge of any change in Soviet troop positions along the border with China.

Trade Deficit Widens in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (IHT) — The U.S. trade deficit widened sharply in January to $3.1 billion, seasonally adjusted, from a revised $1.75 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today. It was the 32d consecutive monthly deficit and the largest since a $4.31-billion deficit in February of last year.

However, the deficit was calculated using new seasonal-adjustment factors. By the previous system, the nation's deficit narrowed to $1.88 billion in January from $2.04 billion in December.

Story, Page 7.

Young to Visit Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has announced that Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has accepted an invitation to visit Australia in May.

nch Workers d Steel Office

NCIENNES, France, Feb. — About 1,000 French kers, threatened with yment, tried to burn the ters of the local steel man- s association today.

orkers, from two plants d with closure under the nt's plan to make the in- re competitive by moder- d laying off 23,000 work- st year, met no opposition e as they threw furniture rect and burned files.

s in Longwy, where 6,000 n the industry are to lose and the scene of repeat- e, today occupied the ation and prevented the of a dozen trains. Union d that they were de- at no more foreign raw e shipped through the

Held Response to Yemeni Conflict

Saudi Arabia Cancels All Military Leaves

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia canceled all leaves today for its armed forces personnel and ordered them to report back to their units immediately in what was seen as an expression of Riyadh's uneasiness over the continued border fighting in Yemen.

A communique issued by the Saudi Ministry of Defense and Aviation said that the cancellation was announced "in view of the current circumstances." It gave no further details.

The government said yesterday that it was "greatly concerned" by the Yemeni border clashes which it said affected the stability and security of Saudi Arabia and other states of the peninsula. It expressed fears that the struggle might spill "beyond the limits of the Arab nation," making it difficult to control.

The Middle East News Agency, which is based in Cairo, reported today that Saudia Arabia also was calling home its contingent stationed in Lebanon with the Arab League's truce force. The agency put its strength at 4,500 men although other sources believed it was smaller. An official Saudi source was quoted as saying that the decision was made "in view of the delicacy of the situations in the region."

Hostilities to South

While Saudi Arabia also is concerned about the instability to the northwest in Iran, it seemed to be reacting more to the hostilities that have erupted to the south between Yemen, which enjoys Saudi military and financial backing, and Southern Yemen, which is unabashedly pro-Soviet.

Each side has accused the other of starting the new border war, which is believed to be continuing. A number of towns have been reported destroyed. Yemen has charged that its opponent was using late model Soviet tanks, artillery and MiG fighters.

An emergency meeting of the Arab League Council has been scheduled in Kuwait Sunday to discuss the fighting, the league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, said today. Yemen had asked for the meeting and Southern Yemen has said that it also welcomed the move.

The council is the Arab League's decision-making body and includes all 22 member states. In July, it voted some sanctions against the Marxist regime in Aden after Yemen's President Ahmed al-Ghashami was assassinated by a bomb in the briefcase of a Southern Yemeni diplomat.

1972 Mediation

In 1972, the Arab League had intervened to mediate a cease-fire in a monthlong border war between the two Yemens.

Yemen sent envoys to other Arab countries this week to explain its side of the war. Today, Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdullah al-Asnag was to meet with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has been following the progress of the fighting. Syria, Iraq, and Jordan have dispatched their own representatives to Yemen to try to intercede.

Saudi Arabia's canceling of leaves was seen here as a defensive measure meant to underline its determination that the Yemeni troubles be contained. Saudi Arabia was thought to be unwilling to commit its forces, which reportedly number 47,500 men with U.S. equipment, to the actual fighting.

A Saudi military mission is stationed in Yemen training the armed forces there and the Saudis are paying for $100 million in new U.S. arms that have just been promised to the government.

But Riyadh, which waged its own covert hostilities with Aden until 1976, has recently begun trying to improve relations with the Marxist regime of Abdel Fattah Ismail. Southern Yemen's foreign minister, Mohammed Saleh Motei, has been in Riyadh this week for talks originally aimed at arranging a visit by Mr. Ismail. The Saudi statement yesterday took care not to single out Aden for criticism.



Associated Press

A soldier identified as part of a Chinese tank crew captured at Cao Bang, Vietnam, near the Chinese border, is shown in a photo distributed yesterday by Vietnam's government news agency.

Russia Would Veto Resolution Linking Invasions

UN Fails to Find Road to Indochina Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 28 (UPI) — The United Nations Security Council, in hours of closed negotiations yesterday, failed to agree on an approach to stop the fighting in Indochina.

Frustrations and hardening positions then surfaced in a two-hour open meeting last night. Ambassador Andrew Young of the United States again declared that Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and China's advance into Vietnam were linked, and he urged the withdrawal of both invasion forces.

Before the meeting, Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union confirmed that he would veto any resolution that links the two conflicts and asks the Vietnamese to pull out of Cambodia. Mr. Troyanovsky said that Mr. Young's linkage concept makes council action "more difficult."

Ambassador Chen Chu of China said, "The question is now whether the Vietnamese authorities will also commit their invading forces to withdraw from Kampuchea [Cambodia]. If the Vietnamese authorities refuse to do so it will be another evidence that the real aggressors are the Vietnamese authorities."

The council heard from delegates of Nigeria, Yugoslavia and Laos before adjourning until today.

Ambassador Abdallah Yaqoub Bishara of Kuwait, the council president for this month, said that he had worked for 12 days and suggested at least a dozen approaches. But he said that he would continue his efforts for consensus.

Other delegates said that a resolution might be reached today.

A widely discussed proposal was to send Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to Hanoi and Peking. Mr. Waldheim had offered last week to mediate, but diplomatic sources emphasized that such a mission would be difficult because, they said, China and the Soviet Union were in a "showdown mood."

But a compromise to dispatch Mr. Waldheim to the area, they said, would at least keep the UN in the global diplomatic effort to avoid further spread of the hostilities.

Carter Asks That U.S. Buy Weapons Canceled by Iran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — President Carter asked Congress yesterday to permit the Defense Department to acquire 55 F-16 fighters, two destroyers, and more than 600 missiles for which Iranian orders were canceled.

Mr. Carter proposed that the Pentagon substitute these weapons, worth almost $765 million, for other military items in a supplemental defense-budget request of almost $2.2 billion for the current fiscal year. His latest proposal, if approved, would not change the total defense outlay.

A Pentagon spokesman, Thomas Ross, said that under the proposal two advanced destroyers intended for Iran would be delivered to the Navy in 1981 — about three years sooner than a destroyer for which Mr. Carter provided in his supplemental budget request would be ready.

The $7 billion in arms orders canceled by Iran after Shah Mohammed Réza Pahlavi went into exile last month included 160 F-16s. In addition to the proposed U.S. acquisition of 55 of the F-16s, which are not yet built, Israel reportedly has asked to take 75 F-16s from the production run allocated to Iran to fill a pending order.

In addition to the destroyers and F-16s, Mr. Carter proposed that the United States acquire 258 air-defense missiles, 208 anti-ship missiles and 150 Phoenix air-to-air missiles that were intended for Iran's U.S.-supplied F-14 fighters.

Only one major item, a $194-million frigate, was deleted by Mr. Carter from his supplemental budget request in making the latest proposal. But Mr. Carter also asked Congress to end or reduce 44 types of purchases involving spare aircraft parts, munitions, chemical-biological defense equipment and other items.

It was not known whether the Carter administration would propose the acquisition of other weapons and equipment for which Iran has canceled orders, including two additional destroyers and seven sophisticated warning-and-control aircraft.

Mr. Carter made the supplemental budget request to reallocate funds originally earmarked by Congress for a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. Mr. Carter vetoed a defense procurement bill last August because it contained $2 billion for the carrier, which he opposed.

Communist Chief In Italy Proposes 3-Party Coalition

ROME, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, toughened his party's stance today by proposing a three-party coalition government that would exclude the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Berlinguer's proposal followed an hourlong meeting with Premier-designate Ugo La Malfa, the leader of the small Republican Party. Mr. La Malfa also met today with Christian Democratic leaders.

Mr. Berlinguer suggested that Mr. La Malfa form a coalition of the Communists, Socialists and Republicans, and said that the Christian Democrats — who have headed every Italian government since 1945 — should support it as a minority partner.

"Such a solution would indicate a Christian Democratic willingness to take part in the politics of national unity," Mr. Berlinguer said. "We sugge

Carter Proposes Bills to Improve Judicial System

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI) — President Carter proposed yesterday to Congress six bills designed to ease case backlogs in the U.S. court system and to take what he said is "a major step forward" in providing equal justice to rich and poor. Five of the bills were offered to Congress last year.

The bills would permit district courts to adopt a plan for arbitrating civil cases involving financial claims of $100,000 or less, and expand the jurisdiction of magistrates so that misdemeanor and uncomplicated civil cases could be handled entirely by magistrates, if the parties involved agree.

They would give the Supreme Court more control over its own docket, eliminate from district courts the burden of hearing cases involving the citizens of different states, and offer U.S. assistance to states and localities to encourage the use of small-claims courts and neighborhood justice centers in minor disputes.

Also, they would combine the Court of Claims and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to establish a U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and improve judicial administration by setting 5-year terms for chief judges.

Angola Reports 160 Deaths in Rhodesian Raid

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 28 (AP) — Angola said today that 160 persons were killed and more than 500 were injured in the Rhodesian air raids against a black nationalist camp in eastern Angola Monday.

Radio Angola said 14 of the dead were civilians. The radio described the target as a refugee camp and school run by the Patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting the Salisbury regime.

Rhodesia said Monday that its planes had struck a guerrilla training camp and that all planes returned safely to base. The raid was the longest ever mounted by Rhodesia and its first on Angolan territory.

Radio Angola and the guerrillas have claimed that the planes used in the strike were South African Mirage fighters.

South Africa dismissed the charge, noting among other things that Mirages did not have the range to strike deep into Angola. Rhodesian Air Force sources also said their British-built Canberra bombers have more than sufficient range to reach the target at Vila de Boma, a former Portuguese military base about 580 miles from the nearest Rhodesian border.

China Recasts Lin Piao Attack

HONG KONG, Feb. 28 (UPI) — The People's Daily, China's Communist Party newspaper, today renewed its attack on Lin Piao, the late defense minister, and the "Gang of Four" in an apparent attempt to gain support for the nation's modernization program.

The article said that Mr. Lin and the Gang of Four, a group led by Mao's widow, that had been accused of plotting to take leadership, were not ultrarightists as they previously had been called, but were "left opportunists."

"If China is to make big progress, it is essential to liquidate the 'left' opportunists' line in real earnest and completely eliminate its influence," the article said.

Hospital Ship To Aid Refugees From Vietnam

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP) — A group of young medical volunteers, shocked by the events of the Hai Hong, is outfitting a hospital ship to bring medical care to 50,000 persons in refugee camps in Malaysia.

The volunteers, mostly French doctors, nurses and paramedics, are refitting the 963-ton cargo ship l'Ile de Lumiere in New Caledonia for a mission of indefinite duration. They plan to sail from Singapore in early April.

"The boat now has enough money to keep it going for two months," said Dr. Bernard Kouchner, 37, one of the project organizers. "But it is impossible to envisage working only two months because we would only be creating a need for medical services and then leaving it unfulfilled."

He said that the project was started by people who had been shocked by the conditions aboard the Hai Hong, the freighter carrying 2,500 Vietnamese refugees that was denied permission to dock in Malaysia Nov. 9. The refugees remained on the freighter for almost a month before Malaysia allowed them to go ashore for resettlement.

Scotland and Wales Vote Today On Starting Limited Home Rule

By R.W. Apple Jr.

GLASGOW, Feb. 28 (NYT) — For the proud and turbulent people of Scotland, tomorrow will be the most significant day politically since 1707, when they joined with the English in the Act of Union that created Great Britain.

Along with the Welsh, the Scots will vote in referendums on the question of establishing regional assemblies that would give them a measure of home rule and potent political symbols of the nationalism that has never been extinguished by the greater size and wealth of England.

"It's not just a case of your team winning this time," said Margo MacDonald, the vice chairman of the Scottish National Party. "We are battling for the soul of the country. Everything for the next generation hangs on this. If we reject the assembly, we can stop pretending to be a nation."

The Scots are fiercely proud of their past. They call the roll of the great men who were Scots or born of Scottish stock — David Hume, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle, James Watt, William Ewart Gladstone. But centuries of English domination have sapped their self-confidence, producing what the Scots themselves describe as a "mentality of dependence."

'Ruthless Pessimism'

"There remain in Scotland a large number of people who are attracted to home rule or even independence but who are still held prisoner by a tradition of ruthless pessimism," Neal Ascherson wrote last week in the Scotsman, Edinburgh's leading newspaper. "It is to this national lack of self-confidence that the no campaign has shrewdly appealed."

But it appeared likely that the assembly proposal would be approved by a narrow margin. A Gallup poll completed last weekend showed 47 percent of the voters in favor of limited self-government, which the British called devolution, with 39 percent opposed and 14 per cent undecided. The lead appears to have narrowed in recent days.

The apathy toward the whole question so evident in Wales, where a majority is expected to vote no, was mirrored in Scotland a month ago. But intensive newspaper and television coverage, the largest billboard campaign in Scotish advertising history and stronger nationalistic feelings have brought the issue to life here. It is a topic of spirited debate in pubs and drawing rooms from industrial Clydeside, the region around Glasgow, to the bleak and thinly populated islands in the far north, the Orkneys and Shetlands.

Politicians are on the stump throughout the country. On Monday, for example, Tam Dalyell, a Labor member of Parliament who opposes devolution, stood at the gate of Govan Shipbuilders in Glasgow, a maroon-and-gray soccer scarf around his neck, haranguing workers during their lunch hour despite a freezing rain whipped into his face by a gale-force wind blowing off the Clyde.

But the campaign has been ensnared in an intricate web of technicalities that makes it difficult to weigh the impact of the vote.

Legal Minimum

Opponents of devolution succeeded in inserting into the act authorizing it a provision requiring that 40 percent of "those entitled to vote" cast yes ballots for the assemblies to win public endorsement. In Scotland, that established a legal minimum of 1,498,844 affirmative votes.

Because a relatively low turnout is expected, in part because Britain has no tradition of referendum and because more than 10 percent of the names on the voting rolls are believed to be invalid, few experts expect the 40 percent threshold to be crossed. An exception is Bruce Millan, the minister responsible for Scotland, who said that "at the end of this long, long argument, which has lasted for generations, we are going to have a large turnout and get our 40 percent."

In theory, a failure to achieve this would kill the assembly, for which new chambers already have been prepared in Edinburgh. But Prime Minister James Callaghan's ministerial colleagues expect him to push ahead with the plan if a sizable majority votes in favor of it, and this majority comes close to 40 percent of eligible voters.

The Scotland Act requires the introduction of an Act of Repeal if the 40 percent stipulation is not met. But it requires no one to vote for the Act of Repeal, so Mr. Callaghan's strategy would be to urge his own Labor members of Parliament, along with Scottish and Welsh nationalists and Northern Ireland's representatives, to oppose it.

That would be a tricky bit of parliamentary business, and it could fail, but he would have little choice in what Helen Liddell, secretary of the Scottish Labor Party, called "the worst of all worlds." Labor, which pushed devolution in part to head off the nationalist drive for Scottish independence, would be loath to allow the nationalists to argue now that Scotland had voted for an assembly, only to be robbed of it on a technicality by the government in London.

George Cunningham, the author of the 40 percent amendment, predicted that Mr. Callaghan would succeed in creating an assembly here unless an outright majority voted against the plan.

Shaky Coalition

Such a majority, or a failure to circumvent in Parliament the 40 percent rule, probably would cause the defection of the Scottish Nationalists from the prime minister's shaky, unofficial coalition. Without them he almost certainly would lose an ensuing vote of confidence and be forced into a general election on March 29 or April 5.

So it is an issue of political survival for the Labor government quite apart from theoretical considerations.

The Labor Party has therefore campaigned hard for affirmative votes, with the Scottish Nationalists and the Liberals. There is little cooperation between Labor, which sees devolution as an end in itself, and the nationalists, who see it as one step along the path to eventual independence.

The Conservatives are the leaders of the opposition. The manager of their campaign, Huw Carruthers, said that it was based on three main points: the cost of the proposed assembly, the belief that "this will start us down the slippery slope to separation of Scotland from England," and the belief that Scotland will lose power in the Parliament in London, which must still appropriate the money, once an assembly is in business in Edinburgh.

Suarez Party Could Lose Today

Spanish Parliament Race Draws to a Heated Finale

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Feb. 28 (NYT) — After a desultory campaign that appears to have aroused little enthusiasm among an electorate of 26.8 million, Spaniards will vote tomorrow for a new parliament. Opinion polls suggest an extremely close race between Premier Adolfo Suarez' Union of the Democratic Center and the Socialist Workers Party.

The nation's cities have been papered and littered with posters, banners, and leaflets for the last month, but the major parties, including the Communists, have struck a tone of moderation that has done little to demarcate left, right, and center.

Last night, in one of the television appearances that have been the core of his party's campaign, the 46-year-old premier accused the Socialists of camouflaging their basic radicalism in a mantle of moderation. In return, Felipe Gonzalez, the 36-year-old Socialist leader, chastised Mr. Suarez for refusing to agree to a televised debate and labeled the government "the same dogs, in different collars," who governed Spain under Franco.

Rhetorical jabs like this, and a smattering of incidents in which leading candidates were jostled or booed, have marked what otherwise has been a relatively peaceful campaign for the decisive, 350-seat Congress of Deputies, the lower house, and the Senate, which has limited powers and is supposed to reflect the aspirations of the country's different regions.

But episodic assassinations, particularly in the Basque provinces, have punctuated the low-key, rain-soaked electioneering, and have made terrorism a principal issue. A police inspector was shot fatally this morning in Pamplona in the 28th political killing of the year.

No Majority Seen

Various opinion polls show Mr. Suarez' Union of the Democratic Center, which has ruled as a minority government since winning 162 seats in the landmark elections of June, 1977, as having lost ground to the second-ranking Socialists, who had 125 seats in the outgoing lower house after absorbing a splinter Socialist grouping. But neither of the two big parties appears to be capable of winning a majority in the lower house.

Applying Spain's province-based system of proportional balloting, a poll showed Mr. Suarez' centrist grouping edging the Socialists, 153 seats to 140, although registering a smaller share of the popular vote. The modified proportional system gives greater weight to conservative, rural areas than to cities where the left tends to be stronger.

A newly formed rightist grouping, the Democratic Coalition, hopes to win enough seats to prop Mr. Suarez' party into a center-right coalition. But most polls show the Democratic Coalition, which is led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, doing poorly, and thus Mr. Suarez — should his party emerge again with the largest single grouping — could face the unpleasant choice of continuing to govern with a parliamentary minority or attempting to arrange some kind of coalition or understanding with the Socialists.

Spanish opinion-makers and political figures, including King Juan Carlos I, have encouraged during the last three years the development of Spain's embryonic two-party system. In its ideal form the system would behave something like Britain's, with corresponding roles for regional parties.

The Spanish Constitution, approved in a referendum on Dec. 6, stipulates that the Cortes, or parliament, must be convened within 30 days after it is elected — which, if taken to the limit, would bring the Cortes into session at the peak of the campaign for the municipal elections to be held April 3.

Both the Socialists and the Communists expect to do well in Spain's big cities and towns, many of which are governed by holdovers from the Franco regime, and most politicians expect the Socialists to hold back from forming a national coalition until they have tested their strength in the municipal ballotting. As a result, Spain's government may not be formed until some time in April.

Carter Asks Soviet Tie

(Continued from Page 1)

grant China the status, within a bilateral trade agreement.

Mr. Blumenthal's comments indicated that China had come along in making the commitments that the United States deems necessary for a trade agreement. These include providing physical facilities that will help U.S. businessmen, conforming with international rules regarding patents and trademarks, and insuring nondiscrimination against U.S. goods.

Another requirement for the trade status relates to the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which barred the treatment to any Communist country that does not have a liberal emigration policy. Although this has frequently been mentioned as a potential barrier to most-favored-nation status for China, it has not been a serious obstacle.

China's emigration policy would doubtless qualify under the admendment. The United States has a yearly Chinese immigration quota of 10,000, and the emigration rate to the U.S. has been running about 2,000 a month. Thus, any barriers to Chinese emigration to the United States are on the U.S. side.

The heart of the matter is that the United States wanted to make sure that all other requirements for most-favored-nation status would be met by the Chinese, so that the Soviet Union could not claim that Peking was getting special treatment.

Mr. Blumenthal made clear tonight that the decision to grant China most-favored-nation status had not been made, but he seemed to be edging closer to it. He also said for the first time that the status would be part of the proposed bilateral trade agreement.

He planned to meet tomorrow with a group of U.S. businessmen, before presiding at the opening of the U.S. Embassy.

'Great Issues' Still Remain Over Mideast, Begin Says

(Continued from Page 1)

stalemate when he said today, "That we should write in the possibility of a breach of the treaty in the treaty itself is absurd."

As they have all along, the other sticking points remain treaty clauses that would link the separate Egyptian-Israeli provisions to a solution of the Palestinian question, and a fixed timetable for implementing autonomy for West Bank and Gaza Arabs.

Mr. Begin is to leave early tomorrow morning, and the meeting with Mr. Carter is expected to start on Friday.

Dayan Denies Radio Report

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28 — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan tonight denied a radio report in which he was quoted as saying that President Carter had told him the United States was prepared to devote only 10 days more to the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

Carter Asks Soviet Tie

(Continued from Page 1)

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Khalil Agrees With Carter

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 28 (NYT) — Premier Khalil said today that a Middle East peace agreement was possible if Mr. Begin were "reasonable" about reaching one.

Mr. Khalil said that he agreed with Mr. Carter that the differences separating the two sides were "absolutely insignificant" following the latest round of talks last week at Camp David. This implicitly contradicted Mr. Begin's assertion that Egypt had toughened its bargaining position.

Mr. Khalil, who returned from Washington yesterday, talked to reporters after a two-hour meeting with President Sadat at the Egyptian leader's seaside villa in the suburb of Mamoura outside this port city.

"We do believe peace is possible, a peace that is according to the Camp David spirit and text, and a peace that guarantees equal rights to all," Mr. Khalil said.

Mr. Sadat did not speak with reporters, and was thought unlikely to make any comment before Mr. Begin met Mr. Carter in Washington.

Ex-Senator Said Iran Legal Aide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — Former South Dakota Sen. James Abourezk has begun working as a legal representative here for Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Washington Star reported today.

Mr. Abourezk reportedly said that early this month he helped arrange to free about 60 pro-Khomeini protesters, jailed after a peaceful demonstration at the Iranian Embassy here. According to the Star, Mr. Abourezk said that a Khomeini follower subsequently told him, " 'You were with us in our trouble. We are thinking of you in our time of happiness.' . . . I gave them a little advice I got them an appointment with Secretary [of State Cyrus] Vance."

The newspaper quoted Mr. Abourezk, a Democrat who did not seek re-election last year, as saying that his relationship with the Iranian regime had "not [been] formalized yet."

Ugandan Regime Reported Collapsing; Army Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

of the more inept armies in Africa and its military successes in the last month have surprised most observers. They have explained the Ugandan Army's lack of military resistance by saying that Ugandan soldiers were happy drinking the whisky and driving the limousines with which their commander in chief supplied them, but that such perquisites do not necessarily make a loyal or tough fighting man.

Tanzania, which is estimated to have four brigades — perhaps 4,000 men — inside Uganda, is equipped by the Soviet Union and China and has been making effective use of Soviet-made 122-mm artillery against Marshal Amin's forces. Uganda's prime economic and military backers are Libya, the Palestinians, the Soviet Union, and Saudi Arabia.

Fuel for Uganda comes from refineries in Mombasa, Kenya. But Kenyan tank truck drivers have refused to make deliveries to Uganda this month because of the military situation, and Western sources estimate that Uganda has only a three-day reserve remaining. Marshal Amin's army also is short of ammunition.

U.S. Stops Mail to Ireland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI) — The Postal Service has announced that it has suspended all mail service to Ireland until further notice because of a strike by Irish postal workers.

The Tanzanian invasion also is supported by several thousand dissident Ugandan guerrillas and former Ugandan soldiers. Some of them claim to represent a group known as the Save Uganda Movement that took credit this month for bombing a power station in Kampala. The movement said that it has 1,500 guerrillas operating in Uganda.

Although conflicting reports have come from Uganda in recent days, it is clear that the Tanzanian forces last week captured the Ugandan provincial capital of Masaka, 81 miles southwest of Kampala. Marshal Amin's suicide battalion based there reportedly mutinied and joined the rebellion, but Radio Uganda said yesterday that the battalion had retaken the town and urged Ugandans not to panic. Marshal Amin said that he would not leave the country.

Masaka, with a population of about 20,000, is a key transportation center and food distribution port near Lake Victoria. Most of the civilians reportedly had fled the town in the wake of the Tanzanian advance. An unobstructed paved road links Masaka to Kampala.

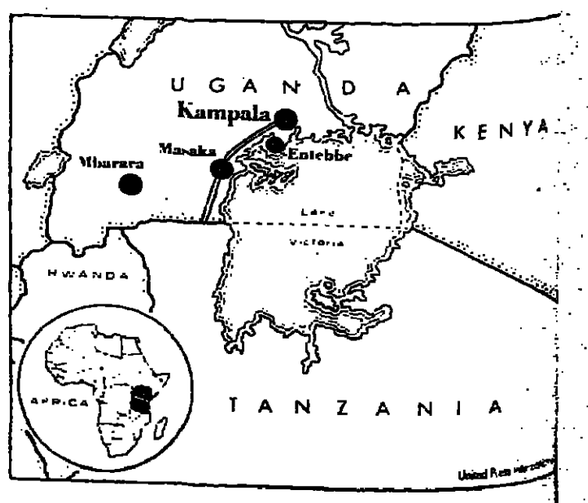
Radio Uganda said that the attacking force split into two groups at Masaka, one pushing toward Kampala, the other moving west toward Mbarara, 90 miles away, where Marshal Amin's Simba battalion is stationed.

It has not been confirmed if the suicide battalion actually did switch allegiances, but elements of the 20,000-man Ugandan Army had been in rebellion and mutiny for several months and Marshal Amin's inner circle of trusted allies has been steadily shrinking to a few Moslem supporters, survivors of frequent purges.

Last year, for example, Marshal Amin sacked Finance Minister Moses Ali, dismissed Commerce Minister Noah Mohammed and demoted his vice president, Mustaga Adrisi, after the latter narrowly escaped a suspicious car crash. Today, the army is split along ethnic lines with Madi-Lugbara soldiers supporting Mr. Adrisi and Kakwa-Nubian forces supporting Marshal Amin.

The restiveness caused by this division was the apparent reason for which Marshal Amin decided to launch his bizarre war on Tanzania. He had hoped that the war would rally national unity to divert discussion from a failing economy and a discontented population. But the war only compounded his problems.

Los Angeles Times



Populist Kucinich Supported

Cleveland Mayor Defeats Business in Referendum

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 — Popu- Mayor Dennis Kucinich chal- ged the elite of the banking and siness community in a referen- n yesterday and won.

By a vote of 69,849 to 38,782, the torate lined up with the 32- r-old mayor and refused to sell city's antiquated municipal wer plant, a symbol of Mr. cinich's anti-big-business popu- n.

He saw the vote on the power nt, known here as Muny Light, a test of who would run the gely blue-collar city — his elect- administration or what he ned "the shadow government of porate America."

Most of the business and finan- l establishment and most of the 's political leaders opposed the yor and favored selling the 76- r-old electric plant, which serves percent of the city's residents.

Proponents of the sale contended t the plant was antiquated and tly. It has lost money for almost ecade, and no longer generates own power. It buys electricity olesale and distributes it at rates o 7 percent lower than those rged by Cleveland Electric Illu- nating.

Political Force

The mayor contended that the sence of the city-owned plant ut CEI's rates lower, through mpetition, and that the city plant uld be profitable in three of the t four years. CEI has long ght to gain control of Muny ht.

The victory was widely interpret- as meaning that Mr. Kucinich, a mer student activist who was cted to a two-year term in vember, 1977, and narrowly sur- ed a recall vote last August, has ome a strong political force.

He told supporters at a victory y, "All the power of corpora- s in Cleveland tried to buy the city — and they found out it was not for sale."

"Poor and working people can gain recognition of their economic rights," he also said. "People united are more powerful" than corporate money.

Slightly more than one-third of Cleveland's registered voters turned out. In an accompanying vote, 74,286 voted to approve a 50-percent increase in the city's income tax — from 1 to 1.5 percent — and 36,640 voted against. Mr. Kucinich and most political and business leaders had endorsed the tax increase.

Loan Defaults

Both ballot proposals were designed to shore up the city's finances. Cleveland is the country's 18th-largest city. In December, the city defaulted on $14 million in bank loans. It remains close to bankruptcy.

It was uncertain whether the tax increase would be enough to overcome the city's current deficit and overdue bills, which are estimated at between $55 million and more than $100 million.

The tax increase will provide an additional $25 million this year and $36 million next year. That, say the bankers and City Council President George Forbes, is not enough to do much more than delay additional defaults.

Bock Weir, chairman of Cleveland Trust, the city's largest bank and biggest creditor, said that he would not let his bank refinance the city's defaulted loans unless the Ohio Legislature steps in to help the city manage its finances.

Mr. Weir, perhaps the most influential individual in the city's banking community, says that he has no confidence in Mr. Kucinich's ability to manage the city's fiscal affairs.

© Los Angeles Times



Associated Press

Jane Byrne raises her arms in victory after defeating Mayor Michael Bilandic in the Chicago Democratic mayoral primary.

'Machine' Leader Bilandic Loses

Woman Ousts Daley Heir In Chicago Primary Vote

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (UPI) — Jane Byrne, a former city official under the late Mayor Richard Daley, yesterday defeated Mayor Michael Bilandic and "the last of the big-city machines" in a Democratic mayoral primary that usually is considered tantamount to election.

Her victory upset Chicago politics and the organization built by Mr. Daley, whose political heir was the 56-year-old Mr. Bilandic. With 96 percent of the vote counted, Mrs. Byrne had received 398,742 votes, or 50.9 percent, while Mr. Bilandic had received 383,715, or 49.03 percent.

The Republican Party declared that it now had a chance in the April 3 election. No Republican has been elected mayor of Chicago for half a century, but there was talk after Mrs. Byrne's victory of replacing the nominee, banker Wallace Johnson, with a better-known candidate. Mr. Johnson refused.

Mrs. Byrne issued a victory statement: "I hope I will be a very good mayor." After a 10-month campaign, she said, "I'm going to get a manicure, a pedicure. I have corns on my feet. I'm going to go back to my family." If Mrs. Byrne, who is 44, wins in April, she will be the first woman elected mayor of a large U.S. city. She has already become a political phenomenon by winning the Democratic nomination.

Taxi Scandal

Mrs. Byrne was Mr. Daley's commissioner of consumer sales when he died Dec. 20, 1976. When Mr. Bilandic, the acting mayor, was elected to the post, he fired Mrs. Byrne after she accused him of political improprieties in helping to arrange a taxi-fare increase. Mrs. Byrne announced that she would run for mayor, but she received little attention.

Both sides rated the city's handling of major snowfalls in January as a factor in the campaign. Ten inches fell during the New Year's weekend, followed by a spell of subzero temperatures. During the Jan. 13 weekend, a blizzard dropped more than 20 inches of snow. The next day, the temperature hit 17 below. The frozen snow stayed on the streets, sidewalks and alleys. Mr. Bilandic assured residents that the snow would be taken care of, but it stayed on the streets. Political analysts said that enough Chicago residents were angry enough to remember Mrs. Byrne and vote for her.

Two television-station polls had indicated, in the week before the election, that Mrs. Byrne would win, but analysts scoffed at the predictions. Mr. Bilandic, who had 10 times the campaign finances of his opponent, was the political heir to Mr. Daley, mayor and party boss for 20 years, and his organization, often called the "last of the big-city machines," could not fail, they said.

Mr. Bilandic took an early lead in the voting. Mrs. Byrne then crept into the lead and stayed there. Finally, Mr. Bilandic appeared before the party faithful and said, "If the trend continues, it appears that Jane Byrne will be the Democratic nominee. We send her our congratulations."

Mrs. Byrne, working almost every one of Chicago's 50 wards, apparently cut through ethnic and racial lines. Her victory seemed to indicate a new populist alignment in Chicago politics, although some party leaders were slow to get behind her.

Potential Ill Effects Cited

U.S. Asks 50% Cut in Medical X-Ray Use

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP) — Medical radiation, the source of 90 percent of all man-made radiation, should be cut to half its current levels to protect the public from possible ill effects, John Villforth, director of the government's Bureau of Radiological Health, said yesterday.

He made the recommendation after the release of reports urging that "early and concerted" federal, state, and private action to reduce medical and dental radiation would be "by far" the most effective step to prevent radiation-induced harm. The reports were issued by the Interagency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation.

The reports urged patients to participate in their own radiation protection — by questioning doctors about the benefits and risks of any radiation ordered, by asking for shielding of their genitals, and by keeping a record of their X-ray exposure.

'Critically Important'

Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, said that elimination of all unnecessary medical and dental radiation is critically important, adding that he is ordering a HEW program toward that end.

Mr. Califano said that medical-dental X-raying, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine account for almost 90 percent of all man-made radiation to which people generally are exposed.

A task force on radiation-exposure reduction put the medical figure at 17 million "rems" (units of "radiation exposure to man") of the 19 million annually generated by U.S. nuclear weaponry and reactors, and by the mining, manufacture, transport and use of nuclear materials.

Mr. Califano yesterday ordered HEW officials to work with state governments and medical groups to "expand and expedite" current efforts to establish working guidelines. One such guideline, he said, would apply to common medical X-ray procedures — to help doctors determine whether to order skull, chest, or stomach X-rays in specific cases.

He ordered similar guidelines to improve the currently spotty training, testing, and certification of technicians and others who administer most medical and dental radiation.

The radiation-exposure group tentatively suggested an even broader set of measures. But it urged that the "feasibility and cost effectiveness" of each be evaluated first.

The group said that there should be review (implying a possible tightening) of existing medical-exposure standards or permissible levels, in the same way that current job-exposure standards are being reviewed. The task force also urged exploration of ways to change health-insurance reimbursement rules to discourage radiation.

A major step to that end was taken early this month by Blue Cross-Blue Shield, the country's largest health insurer. It recommended that hospitals stop giving all medical (as opposed to surgical) patients routine admission X-ray tests, and that its local office stop paying for such tests unless ordered by the admitting doctor.

Mr. Califano and the task force said that medical-dental radiation can have huge benefits in diagnosis and treatment, including treatment of many cancers. The need, said Mr. Villforth, is to use radiation only when the benefit exceeds the potential harm, and to use only as much radiation as needed for each patient.

Potential Harm

Otherwise, he said, the potential harm can include cancer (usually appearing many years later) and gene damage.

He said that his radiological health bureau believes that "approximately 30 percent of all medical [X-ray] exposures are unnecessary," and that doctors often make them to protect themselves from malpractice suits.

He added that the radiation dosage used in necessary medical procedures could be cut by 30 percent, due to recent technological advances in X-ray films and machinery.

Mr. Califano said that in the last five years, HEW has "already helped reduce by 60 percent" the average patient dosage in dental and breast X-rays — proof, he said, that such cuts are possible.

Poll Shows U.S. Is Tuning Out: 53% Watching Less Television

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (WP) — Fifty-three percent of U.S citizens are watching less television than they used to, a nationwide Washington Post poll has found.

The poll of 1,693 persons shows that 53 percent are watching less TV than they did five years ago; 32 percent say that they are watching more. The remaining 15 percent's viewing habits are unchanged.

A marked decline in viewing was reported among the more affluent and better-educated, among those who think that the quality of programming has deteriorated, and among those who have strong distaste for television commercials. But a lesser viewing decline was reported among the bulk of the population — blacks and whites, men and women, young and old.

If the figures are even close to an accurate reflection, they represent a striking reversal in entertainment and leisure habits. From the invention of TV until the mid-1970s, viewing had been reported as increasing year after year.

The poll indicates that the average person 18 years or older watches three hours of television each weekday, and just less than 3½ hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

'ttack on Collectives'

'ortugal Communists See 'rivate Enterprise Gaining

VORA, Portugal (NYT) — As wet, cold evening envelops this , founded by Julius Caesar and vded with some of the finest lieval buildings in Portugal, it ns calmly locked in its rich past. the city hall, however, the may- a Communist, is talking not ut the past, but about the im- liate future.

Cutting credit is a form of at- on the collectives," said the vor, Abilio Dias Fernandes, in nplaining about tighter govern- nt controls on credit for the mmunist-dominated collective ns.

The other attack is the return of rve lands to the landlords and repression," said Mr. Dias Fer- des, referring to other policies cted against the collectives. The vor, a fine-boned, olive-skinned n of Goan origin who grew up in former Portuguese colony of zambique, added: "If the gov- nment continues with this poli- it is going to suffer bigger ats — not only in the Alentejo, all over Portugal."

Strong Mandate

Mr. Dias Fernandes and the mmunist Party are in a paradox- situation in the eerily beautiful nfields and cork groves of the ntejo, an agricultural region in hern Portugal. Successive gov- nments in Lisbon have been nib- g away at the collective farms, ing over so-called reserve lands heir former owners in a piece- l counterrevolution that is en- ing the collectives with import- patches of private initiative.

ast Nov. 19, the voters of Evo- capital of the Alto Alentejo rince, returned Mr. Dias Fer- des to office with a strong man- . Four Communists were elect- to the seven-seat municipal ncil, increasing their strength by seat. The Social Democrats, a ervative party, saw their repre- ation rise from one seat to two.

Socialist Party of Mario Soares, the former premier, was reduced from three seats to one.

Because the leaders of the major parties campaigned in the November election, consciously turning it into a sort of referendum on their national popularity, Evora signaled the near-disintegration of the Socialists and a sharpening division of the electorate. The Socialist vote in Evora dropped from 8,991 in the 1976 municipal election to 4,101 last November; the decline is more dramatic if compared with the results of the 1975 Constituent Assembly election, in which the Socialists received 13,834 votes.

"If there had been a unified, democratic front, there would have been more enthusiasm and fewer abstentions," said Antonio Ramos, an employee in a nationalized bank who is a Social Democratic leader. "We offered Mario Soares a coalition, but he refused, saying that the Socialist position in the Alentejo was too important. When he came here the second-to-the-last day of the campaign, the people ignored him."

He was not ignored entirely; someone slashed the tires of the former premier's car, a rare act of violence in an almost-model democratic campaign.

It is difficult to explain the success of the Communists in Evora, a peaceable trading, administrative, and military center of 55,000 persons, because it has largely escaped the convulsions of the surrounding countryside during the almost five years since the ouster of the post-Salazar dictatorship.

Church Involvement

The archbishop of Evora is the second-ranking churchman in Portugal, and during the campaign, priests read a diocesan letter urging Christians to vote and not to accept passively the idea "that history will advance without us and without our values." Moreover, two anti-Communist newspapers, one owned by the Roman Catholic Church, are published in Evora, where the forces of what the Communists brand as reaction are beginning to feel comfortable for the first time since the dictatorship's fall.

"If things keep on going as they are, I think the collectives will begin to collapse," said Joao Silveira, a former Lisbon banker who rushed back to his ancestral estate when it was threatened with seizure. "Already, workers from the collectives secretly come to me and ask if I have work for them. They ask me not to tell anyone. They are afraid of their new bosses. But they know I pay twice as much."

A ruddy, vigorous man, Mr. Silveira managed to retain his family's huge farmhouse, which had been earmarked for communal takeover. In an abortive leftist coup attempt in Lisbon in November, 1975, Mr. Silveira's boarded-up house there was spared. In August, 1977, the banker-turned-farmer got back some of his land; he now runs a cattle farm with five men.

As for the Communists, they seem to draw their strength from rural workers who live at the city's fringes, and possibly from employees of a Swedish shirt company and a West German factory producing relay switches. At the height of the revolutionary turmoil, the workers at the West German-owned plant threatened to take it over — but changed their minds when its managers said that they would cut it off from supplies and markets.

—JAMES M. MARKHAM

pital Allows st Procession y Farm Group

ASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) rotesting farmers, in a compro- with city and federal officials. told today that they will be ved a last demonstration Fri- through city streets, but not ng the rush hour.

ie agreement also eased a mid- t deadline for moving most of 500 remaining tractors off the y mall land near the Capitol. farmers were to begin evacuat- he mall tonight and to contin- morrow.

resident Carter said yesterday some of the tactics of the rican Agriculture Movement, as stalling commuter traffic their tractors, were "counter- uctive." Mr. Carter said that w no possibility that the farm- would achieve their goal of er federal price supports for crops.

mayoral spokesman said that farmers will be allowed a last ession with 150 tractors. As d earlier, the farmers will be ted to keep about 50 tractors ide streets near the mall. The will have to be removed, possi- to temporary quarters in the ing lot of a stadium.

Ban Will Not Be Sought

U.S. Saccharin Study Said to Urge Limit

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT) — A long-awaited report on saccharin by the National Academy of Sciences, scheduled to be made public Friday, will not recommend a ban on the artificial sweetener, but will seek to restrict its use, particularly among children, according to scientists familiar with the report.

The report has been prepared by an committee of experts at the mandate of Congress, which sought the most sophisticated technical advice in attempting to deal with the issue.

Under existing law, saccharin, which is known to cause cancer in animals, is subject to federal ban. However, in 1977 Congress stayed the ban until May of this year, pending recommendations from the academy and its National Research Council.

Sources familiar with the investigation said that about a third of the panel dissented, favoring an outright ban on the sweetener.

Their position was reinforced, according to the sources, by the panel's finding that saccharin is an even more serious carcinogen than had been previously believed. According to the panel, saccharin is a "moderate" cancer-causing agent, a step worse than its current "mild" classification.

"The group placed saccharin in the middle category of risk, and insisted that the public should be warned against the possibility of long-term risk through its use," said one person familiar with the panel's findings.

The recommendations to Congress will include the suggestion that the Food and Drug Administration be given the authority to regulate accessibility to saccharin.

For example, the FDA might be legally empowered to have the discretion to prohibit the selling of foods and beverages containing saccharin in such places as schools and youth centers.

"Yet it was felt by the majority of panel members that a non-nutrient sweetener has a role to play when all the aspects of public health are considered," one scientist said.

Defenders

The scientific defenders of saccharin, including a group that at a news conference here yesterday insisted that the chemical is not overly harmful, have contended since the issue erupted two years ago that some people do indeed need saccharin.

The two groups most commonly cited are diabetics, who are unable to tolerate sugar and other sweeteners, and people seeking to hold down their weight.

The issue is complicated by the fact that saccharin is the only artificial sweetener available for widespread use in foods and beverages. Cyclamate sweeteners were banned about a decade ago after evidence of a linkage to cancer.

While other chemicals are being tested, a total ban on saccharin would seriously disrupt the multi-billion dollar diet food and beverage business.

The FDA proposal to ban saccharin kicked up a storm of protest when it was made two years ago. The proposal was based on a series of laboratory studies that repeatedly demonstrated that saccharin caused cancer in animals.

Defense Chief Argues Against New U.S. Draft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that a resumption of the military draft is unnecessary, and would not be a money-saving step.

He told the House Budget Committee that the draft would save the military only "$1 billion out of a total personnel cost of $60 billion or $70 billion." Personnel expenses account for 52 percent of President Carter's proposed $122.7 billion military budget — the subject of Mr. Brown's testimony.

In arguing for approval of the 1980 budget, and a $2.2-billion supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1979, Mr. Brown said that the United States has the finest equipment in the world and a military "with higher combat potential than ever before. By and large, the all-volunteer system has been quite good for the active-duty forces. I don't think there is yet a problem with the active forces."

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, is advocating a return to the draft because of enlistment problems and shortages in the reserves. He has called the all-volunteer force a failure.

Mr. Brown said that the administration is still considering a renewal of a military registration system. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have advocated a system of military registration and classification to speed mobilization in an emergency.

Heinrich Focke, Aircraft Designer, Dies in Bremen

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 28 (Reuters) — Heinrich Focke, 88, who designed the first helicopter to receive a certificate of airworthiness, died here on Sunday.

Mr. Focke founded the Focke-Wulf aircraft company, which was incorporated into the VFW-Fokker company in the 1960s.

Ironically, Mr. Focke had nothing to do with Focke-Wulf's best-known war aircraft, the FW-190 fighter and FW-200 Condor, having been forced out of the firm by the Nazi regime in the 1930s.

He established a new firm, Focke, Achgelis and Co., to concentrate on helicopter development. His VA-61 was the first helicopter to receive a certificate of airworthiness. In 1942, one of his craft reached an altitude of 23,290 feet, a helicopter record that stood for 12 years.

Kenneth Campbell

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (Reuters) — Kenneth Campbell, 78, a former foreign correspondent and long-time obituary writer at The New York Times, died here yesterday. Mr. Campbell served as Paris correspondent for the New York Evening Post and United Press International in the early 1920s. After World War II, he worked for The New York Times in Paris.

NATO Council Appoints Rogers To Succeed Haig

BRUSSELS, Feb. 28 (AP) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization today appointed Gen. Bernard Rogers, the U.S. Army chief of staff, to succeed Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. as supreme allied commander in Europe.

The appointment, effective July 1, was made by NATO's Defense Planning Committee, the deciding body in military matters, which had requested President Carter to nominate a U.S. officer. Gen. Haig will retire on June 30.

Gen. Rogers, 57, was born in Fairview, Kan. He was graduated from West Point in 1943 and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University from 1947 to 1950.

Gen. Rogers served in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Controversial Technique Is Reported

Swiss Said to Try Virus to Halt Rabies

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a bold test of a technique that some specialists believe could exterminate rabies in many parts of the world, Swiss authorities have reportedly been spreading fox bait laden with live-virus vaccine in a confined Alpine valley.

Use of the technique, which is controversial because of fears that it might spread the disease rather than halt it, has not been publicly announced.

According to Swiss veterinary specialists, chicken heads containing the vaccine are being spread in the upper Rhone Valley to see if the disease, which is rampant in that area, can be contained. The red fox is its chief carrier.

Since 1972, more than 600 Europeans have died of rabies — an almost invariably fatal disease. Efforts to stem its spread by gassing fox dens have merely slowed its advance. While rabies is less widespread in the United States, it is still a serious public health problem. In the last seven years, more than 40,000 persons have had to be immunized; from 1973 through 1976, there were four U.S. rabies deaths.

Forbidden by Neighbors

The Swiss project is controversial because the use of live anti-rabies vaccine has been forbidden in at least two of Switzerland's neighbors, Austria and France. Fears have been expressed at its introduction into the wild. Because of the sensitivity of the project, Swiss health specialists, in describing it, asked not to be identified.

The Swiss vaccine contains a live rabies virus that has been "attenuated" — that is, made harmless by passing it through a succession of cell cultures until it has become altered genetically and no longer causes disease. Its chemistry, however, remains sufficiently unchanged that it stimulates a recipient to produce antibodies against the fatal form.

One feature of such a vaccine is that the virus, being alive, is contagious. It can spread immunity through a wildlife population in the same manner as the disease itself. But if the laboratory-produced virus produces unanticipated ill effects or reverts to its lethal form, it might be difficult, if not impossible, to stop its spread.

Nevertheless, Dr. George Baer of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta and a leading rabies expert, termed the project "a noble experiment." General application of the technique, he said, could probably eliminate fox-borne rabies from Europe "in short order."

But Dr. James Steele, formerly head of veterinary medicine at the center and now at the University of Texas in Houston, expressed misgivings. He cited evidence that the rabies virus occurs in many forms, which he fears could indicate an instability that might affect a vaccine virus.

Adapted to Foxes

Rabies is transmitted through an infected animal's saliva, normally by a bite. The saliva of infected European red foxes contains far more virus than are found in such other infected species as weasels, polecats and badgers, which suggests that it is especially adapted to foxes.

In the United States, Dr. Steele says, the saliva of infected bats carries 1,000 times more virus than does the saliva of foxes. Yet bat rabies is unknown outside North America. In Mediterranean countries, dogs are the chief carriers; in parts of Africa, shrews are the disease's chief reservoir. Dr. Baer believes that rabies vaccines in current use would be effective against all such variants.

The live virus has been used for immunization of domestic animals in a few areas. A number of years ago it successfully immunized foxes in U.S. and Canadian laboratories, and public health specialists have long hoped to use it in the wild.

Since the 1950s, rabies has moved steadily west across Europe. Only a few countries — Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Britain and Finland — appear to be free of it. Because of strenuous European public health efforts, including the vaccination of pets, there have been no human fatalities in recent months. But Switzerland is second only to Austria in the density of infected wild animals.

Carter to Name A U.S. Aide for Refugee Affairs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP) — The plight of more than 200,000 Asian refugees will be the single biggest problem confronting the government's first coordinator for refugee affairs.

Former Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa will be formally appointed tomorrow by President Carter and will be made an ambassador-at-large. Mr. Clark will coordinate refugee affairs that in the past have been handled by several Cabinet-level agencies. He also will present administration proposals on refugee issues to Congress.

But his most difficult problem will be what to do with the estimated 210,000 Indochinese refugees that have fled their Communist homelands to Thailand, Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries.

Mr. Clark, who will be based at the State Department, will need Senate confirmation as an ambassador-at-large, but not as refugee coordinator.

S. Dakota Restores Capital Punishment

PIERRE, S.D., Feb. 28 (AP) — Gov. William Janklow signed legislation yesterday restoring South Dakota's death penalty for premeditated murder.

The law allows the execution of a person convicted of premeditated murder, murder during the commission of a felony, or murder of a law-enforcement officer or prison guard. "This is for cold, calculated, planned murders," Mr. Janklow said.

Chavez Urges Boycott of Firm

CALEXICO, Mexico, Feb. 28 (UPI) — United Farm Workers leader Cesar Chavez yesterday called for a nationwide boycott of Chiquita-brand bananas to pressure the parent company into settling the lettuce strike in the Imperial Valley.

The parent company, United Brands, owns Sun-Harvest Inc., one of 10 lettuce growers struck by the union. Mr. Chavez said that he had picked Chiquita because Sun-Harvest had failed to bargain meaningfully and had run a "scab-recruitment program."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, March 1, 1979

Where the Crisis Is

With members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raising prices in the wake of the Iranian shortage and President Carter's Cabinet members talking of military measures to protect the "vital interests" of the United States, the energy crisis seems to be popping up in many parts of the globe and at many levels of government. But Mr. Carter has also asked Congress for the power to ration gasoline use and that underlines the harsh fact that the energy crisis is essentially a domestic problem for the United States. To be sure, it is also a problem for all oil-importing states, but they must reach solutions in their own fashion.

* * *

This would not be the case if the world had an even moderately organized society, in which trade, internal politics and relationships among nations were settled by bargaining rather than the violence and assertiveness that characterizes so much of the current picture. Evidently states must work toward the goals of maintaining peace, establishing equity in trade (especially as between manufacturing economies and those based on natural resources), encouraging workable and fair governments, enforcing responsibility on groups that disturb the peace.

But progress in this direction, even if rationality can persuade governments and peoples to cooperate for this purpose, is certain to be slow. And in the meanwhile, the semi-anarchy that reigns will not only insure chronic crises in oil (and other goods and services of international exchange) but make measures to meet them on a diplomatic level highly doubtful: efforts to apply force in that area would, under present conditions, be risky and offer little hope of permanent solutions.

It is, therefore, essential that each nation seek to cure its energy ills by controlling the use and stimulating the creation of energy. The United States has a number of alternatives available in building up its supply of various fuels; so many, in fact, that it is always difficult to reduce the use of familiar products, such as gasoline, by an energy-confident people. But that can be done, as was proved during World War II. It is primarily a matter of convincing the public of the necessity.

* * *

Mr. Carter, after a fine rhetorical beginning to his energy crusade, gradually let things slip. Now Iran and the consequences of its revolution dramatize the continuing need for a sane energy development and control policy, and rationing gasoline, or at least giving the government power to cut back on gasoline consumption, could be an important step in the right directon. For the United States cannot be left helpless before the kind of action overseas that might leave the country without enough petroleum to fuel its economy, or paying so much for that petroleum as to keep its trade unbalanced. Nor should it count on military power to provide economic power. The energy crisis is real, it continues and it must be met at home.

The Teachings of Teng

Instead of complaining, says Teng Hsiaoping, Americans should be grateful for China's invasion of Vietnam. "We cannot tolerate the Cubans to go swashbuckling unchecked in Africa, the Middle East and other areas," he says, "nor can we tolerate the Cubans of the Orient [Vietnam] to go swashbuckling unchecked in Laos, Cambodia or even China's border areas. I think the people of the world should not tolerate such actions."

* * *

Never mind the sly acupuncture about Cuba; Teng knows where to find the tender nerveof the United States. Never mind also the bravado of this rookie in the ranks of world policemen; in his time, the Chinese tolerated quite a bit of U.S. swashbuckling in what they said was their province of Taiwan. The sad fact, now that Chinese guns are pointed at people we don't like, is that many otherwise responsible Americans are cheering him on. Someone has to keep order on this planet, they cry, and if Uncle Sam is too chicken. . .

Teng needs to be answered, not because words will force him to withdraw one day sooner than planned from his tutorial aggression ("to teach Vietnam a lesson") but because his lynch-law logic has an infectious appeal around the globe.

At this moment, the Vietnamese are claiming to be doing the Lord's work in Cambodia, the Southern Yemenis in Yemen and the Tanzanians in Uganda. And if, like Teng, one were to blur the distinction between invasion and expedition by invitation, the list grows to include Turks in Cyprus, Syrians in Lebanon, Moroccans in Mauritania and those Cubans in Angola and Ethiopia.

* * *

There are, of course, two things wrong with vigilantism, no matter how much disguised as a police action. Without law, it is not always easy to distinguish between the criminal and the cop. When the United States last tried to protect one half of Vietnam against attack by the other, these same Chinese authorities were most dismayed. And when the United States last fought a police action against North Korea, with the express approval of a majority of the United Nations, these same Chinese authorities were so outraged that they went to war on the other side. One fellow's police action tends to be another's imperialism.

The other problem is that whoever invokes the code of the vigilante is likely also to have it invoked against him. Vietnam is being taught the lesson it would teach Cambodia. The Soviet Union may feel a need to teach China while it is teaching Vietnam. There are those who would then say that the United States had an obligation to teach the Russians. Such exuberances of education are called world wars — from which, in recent centuries, no one has learned very much.

Teng and his faithful pupils would reply that the alternative is international chaos. That is where they go wrong. Anarchy among the nations is the reality. The alternative is community. And the way to build community is for the strong to teach, by example, an elementary respect for each people's domain, for the sanctity of frontiers.

* * *

This alone will not protect the weak or eliminate injustice. In a world of self-appointed policemen, no one can feel secure without his own pistol. And the available machinery for settling grievances without war is plainly unsatisfactory; too often the transgressors and their friends sit in judgment on their victims. Yet there is a common law of international behavior that can be augmented or destroyed not only by the conduct of nations but also by their words. By emulating those whom he would instruct, Teng fails all the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



U.S.-British Blunders in Rhodesia

By Jonathan Power

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Has U.S.-British policy towards southern Africa been nothing more than a series of misjudgments and mistakes? This was the principal thrust of my recent four-hour conversation with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the "front-line states," the group of black African countries closest to the white-run countries of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa.

His most controversial claim on the tactical front is that the two Western nations missed the chance for getting a settlement in Rhodesia when they came to Dar es Salaam in April of last year. The front-line states had persuaded the Patriotic Front to accept at the meeting a key element in the British-U.S. plan, that the reserve powers on law and order and defense would be granted to a British resident commissioner.

But the British-U.S. team led by the U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, and by British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, felt this was not enough. As long as the Patriotic Front was insisting on changes in the composition of the police force, they concluded, and were less than forthcoming on such issues as the membership of the governing council, the British-U.S. plan would be too circumscribed to be implementable.

Hindsight

After all, President Nyerere in his July, 1977 meeting with President Carter had agreed to leave the police force more or less intact in return for Mr. Carter agreeing that the new Rhodesian Army would be based on the Patriotic Front's guerrilla forces.

With the benefit of hindsight, however, it looks as if Nyerere is right in his claim that in April, 1978, the Patriotic Front agreed on the essentials. All through the negotiations the Patriotic Front has proved to be more amenable to accepting the British-U.S. plan than Rhodesia's Ian Smith. Partly, this is because most of the front-line states fear civil war between the two wings of the Patriotic Front if a system of elections as laid down in the British-U.S. plan isn't agreed to. This has made them be more consistent in applying pressure on their proteges to compromise than the South Africans on theirs.

Constrained

The South African government has always been constrained by the popular hold Smith has on their electorate. This balance of forces suggests that the Americans and the British would have been wiser to accept the Patriotic Front compromises for what they were and to have assumed the police question could have been dealt with later. They should also have worked on the assumption that as long as the resident commissioner had these reserve powers he would have plenty of room to maneuver once he was in the saddle.

Mistake number two was for the British and the United States to make it clear they would never use any element of force to compel Smith to accept the British-U.S. plan. Nyerere believes if a couple of battalions of British troops arriving on U.S. planes had been landed in Salisbury last year, the whites and the blacks would have welcomed them. Smith, his public opinion deserting him, would have been compelled to accept the implementation of the British-U.S. plan.

Never Dared

Again events appear to have proved Nyerere right. The West has always hoped for South African pressure to bring Smith to his senses. Yet they have never dared pressure South Africa to pressure Smith because they needed South African cooperation in Namibia. It was always a difficult balancing act. However, one way of cutting the Gordian knot would have been to ignore South Africa and do as Nyerere suggested. To my knowledge neither Vance nor Owen seriously discussed this possibility.

A third mistake was not to start the process of buying out the Rhodesian whites willing to leave. Of course; it must be remembered that when this idea was first mooted in the days of Henry Kissinger, the front-lines states were never great supporters of it.

The biggest mistake of all, argues Nyerere, was strategic: To have regarded South Africa as a friend in court, whose cooperation was needed if progress was to be made in Rhodesia and Namibia. "Because the West decided to be nice, the South Africans decided to be tough," he says. Again he is probably right — in theory. In political terms, however, he is unrealistic.

Even if it could have been shown that a forceful and aggressive policy against South Africa would have sent the South Africans scurrying back to home base, writing off Rhodesia and Namibia, and concentrating on defending their own piece of cake, it would have caused immense upheaval to short-term Western interests.

It would have meant introducing a total trade embargo two years ago. After decades of successive British and American governments who had adopted a "live and let live" policy towards the white regimes of Southern Africa, a 180-degree turnaround would have been more than any Western politician could have sold.

Nyerere now only sees war. The Patriotic Front armies are already in the ascendancy. With Communist help probably increasing, they will topple Smith sooner or later.

Is there no other way? It is only two months or so since Nyerere was still arguing for a "short sharp military strike" by British and U.S. forces. No longer. He has given up on this, he told me. Presumably the moment when Nyerere is abandoning it is not the most propitious time for the United States and Britain to take it on board. But what other options do Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have?

More Seoul Repression?

By Donald L. Ranard

WASHINGTON — President Carter's decision to open diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is easily the best move toward ensuring stability and peace on the Korean peninsula made in the last quarter-century.

One can only hope that U.S.-China normalization will not be used as a pretext by South Korea's President Park Chung Hee to launch another wave of repression against dissidents, as he did after Richard Nixon's 1972 visit to Peking. At that time, Park abandoned the constitution, dismissed the legislative assembly, censored the press and began a march toward one-man rule. All this has increasingly served to blunt the distinction between the capitalist south and the Communist north.

Dangerous Corner

North Korea obviously will be displeased by China's determination to move closer to Japan and the United States. For the past two decades North Korea's Premier Kim Il Sung has played China against the Soviet Union, profiting by the reluctance of both to see the other gain the upper hand in Pyongyang. Yet neither Moscow nor Peking has been willing to grant Kim all-out support for whatever territorial designs he still harbors for supremacy on the Korean peninsula.

Renewed conflict in this dangerous corner of East Asia could serve only to complicate the process of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and would jeopardize Washington's willingness to go along with China's determination to modernize its economy with U.S. capital and technology.

Despite the increased tensions between the Soviet Union and China over the invasion of Vietnam by the Chinese, neither nation wants to encourage aggressive moves by the North Koreans that would disrupt the military balance along the Sino-Soviet border.

Unfortunately, both North and South Korea will likely try to manipulate Carter's decision to normalize relations with China. North Korea may cozy up to the Russians, or at least threaten to do so, in order to gain aid concessions from Peking. Park, for his part, is likely to manipulate the threat from the north as he has always done, in hopes of slowing the continued withdrawal of U.S. troops, and of ensuring military assistance from Washington. And, as he has so often done in the past, Park is likely to exploit South Korea's national security to justify his autocratic rule.

Park remains the unpopular head of a country that has not known a free election since the 1961 coup that brought him to power. Park's "Democratic Republican Party" has been unable to muster majority support in 17 years. Indeed, in the recent legislative election, Park's party received 32 percent of the popular vote, while the opposition "New Democratic Party," whose public effect is limited by the government-censored press, managed to receive 34 percent of the vote.

Last year represented perhaps the worst year in U.S.-Korea relations since the Korean War ended in 1953. Koreagate and the continued incarceration of dissidents contributed greatly to the erosion of South Korea's image in the United States. In fact, no other country with which the United States maintains important security agreements recieved more critical U.S. press and media attention than did South Korea. And, while attention has shifted in recent months to Iran and Nicaragua, it would be folly to assume that the U.S. concern for democracy in the Land of the Morning Calm has abated.

Human Rights

The status of human rights in South Korea remains at the core of U.S. concern, and is bound to affect its foreign policy toward Seoul. Indeed, the intention of Carter to visit Seoul after the world economic summit conference — to be held in Tokyo early this summer — may well depend on an improved human-rights situation in South Korea. There are signs that Washington has made this point (though perhaps too gently) to Park.

Just as the threat from the north has been used to rationalize a need for authoritarian rule, so too has South Korea's economic progress been used to justify Park's curtailment of political rights. It is true that South Korea has experinced extraordinary economiic growth, but its cost in human terms has also been extraordinary.

Sweatshops

In too many instances there are diquieting indications that Seoul's economic success has been accomplished at the expense of low-paid workers, especially in the textile industry. Despite the glowing per-capita income statistics frequentyly cited by World Bank economists, thousands of people — especially women — labor under sweatshop conditions in a country that bans free trade unions.

It is to be hoped that, in the U.S. rush to recognize China, it does not ignore the South Korean people. Their struggle to live under free political and economic institutions merits the respect and sympathy of the United States. As Carter said in his inaugural address, "Because we are free we cannot be indifferent to the fate of freeedom elsewhere."

Donald L. Ranard, the former director of the Office of Korean Affairs at the State Department is now the director of the Washington-based Center for International Policy, a project of the Fund of Peace. His article, adapted for the Los Angeles Times, appeared in slightly different form in the Korean Guardian.)

Erasing Image of Weakness

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Short of a personality change, is there anything Jimmy Carter can do to dispel the widespread impression that the other nations in the world — Mexicans, Russians, Afghans, Chinese, Iranians, you name it — are pushing him around?

Unquestionably, it is a damaging impression. To the extent (debatable) that foreigners have it, they may be tempted to push some more. To the extent (considerable) that Americans have it, they will challenge the president's policy; his political standing will suffer, too.

There is no simple way to ease Carter's problems of international and domestic credibility but there is something that could help: straight talk.

Let me try to explain. I think Carter is essentially right in stressing the limitations on U.S. power. There is a tendency, among liberals as well as conservatives, to question whether he has not learned too well this particular "lesson" of Vietnam. An awful lot of otherwise sensible people seem ready to suppose Carter in the cheap muscle-flexing theater of another Mayaguez, if one should happen along.

But no serious person contends that the United States possesses some overlooked reserve of power from which Carter could draw to make other nations bend to its will, if he but knew how. And given this situation, there is no real alternative to a policy of adjusting to changing circumstances and working things out as best we can. We and its still great resources, the United States need not shrink from such a policy, as unheroic as it may seem.

This is, I think, Carter's essential policy, and he certainly is open to criticism for not conducting it with full sureness and skill. But it is not always what seems to agitate people most. What they are talking about is essentially the matter of appearances: that Carter looks weak and irresolute.

This is where straight talk comes in. For it seems to me that all too often Carter falls into a pattern of diplomatic doubletalk, of saying words that have the ring of position papers and not of personal conviction, of hedging. I think this costs him heavily.

For instance, rather than bite his tongue, he could have thanked the president of Mexico for his candor in suggesting that the United States had treated Mexicans shabbily, and offered his own candor in return, perhaps saying that U.S. policy is necessarily based on something other than historical guilt.

He might have gone public with the U.S. government's private anxieties and said in an unprovocative way to the new regime in Tehran that, in view of the obviously unsettled circumstances in Iran, the United States felt that the security of U.S. nationals required special attention.

When the Chinese vice premier began attacking the Russians during his visit here, Carter, instead of uttering some well-chosen diplomatic formulas, could have responded with a frank and courageous exposition of the U.S. view that the Soviet Union is not only a menace but necessarily also a partner in world affairs.

In Atlanta, recently, Carter rapped those who "spout propaganda that protecting our own citizens is tantamount to direct intervention." Why not name the spouter — Moscow. He warned that if "others" intervene in Iran there will be "serious consequences." Why not identify the others as the Russians — and spell out some of he serious consequences. A speech that, as this one did, drives the reporters covering it to seek out "senior U.S. officials traveling with the president" to pin down what it means is an opportunity for communication lost.

It would be useful to have Secretary of State Cyrus Vance get in the habit of plain speaking, too. There is an impresion about that there are relatively few insults to the national honor that he would not consider sustaining for diplomatic cause. No doubt this impression does Vance an injustice. It does not have to let it prevail.

There are 16 pin-striped reasons why governments shrink from stating what's actually on their minds. In ordinary circumstances, when dealing with governments similarly discreet and well-mannered, I'm sure, all these reasons are sound. But the circumstances are not ordinary here.

I would like to hear the president and his chief aides stating policy with the directness and honesty that Andrew Young so often brings to what turns out to be his personal views. It has little to do with good-government openness. It involves speaking the support at home and the respect abroad that alone will give Carter's policies the best chance to succeed.

International Opinion

Backing China

The Vietnamese are gluttons for conquest and for battle. . . They have conquered Cambodia. They dominate Laos. They threaten Thailand. They have zealously persecuted the Chinese minority on Vietnamese soil. . .

Vietnam — armed and prompted by its Soviet impresarios — is the firebrand in the heart of Southeast Asia. The French tried to tame Hanoi and failed. Then the United States took on North Vietnam and went down to humiliating defeat. Now the Chinese are trying to knock some of the arrogance and some of the aggression out of Vietnam. If they succeed, they will have done the world a service.

Where the West now dithers and mumbles faintly of detente in the face of each new, cynical power-grab by the Russians, the Cubans and the Vietnamese, the new leaders of China, fully aware of the risks — and the risks are grave — have shown the determination to stage a limited counterattack.

To listen to Jimmy Carter and his palsied advisers scuttling obediently forward to condemn the Chinese, you would think U.S. foreign policy was dictated by Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin or by the warlords in Hanoi. . . We have a right to expect of our leaders that they will keep their nerve and not panic at the first crack of distant gunfire. Instead, those we rely on to defend the West are to be observed fumbling uncertainly through the responses available to them in time of crisis and snatching desperately at the lever marked appeasement.

There is the smell of Munich in the Washington air.

From the Daily Mail (London).

Letters

For the Record

Jonathan Power's otherwise most interesting interview of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere (IHT, Feb 24-25) was incorrect in one respect.

President Sekou Toure of Guinea, a former French colony in West Africa, has been ruling his country since 1958 and therefore has claim to the title of the continent's longest-ruling postcolonial leader.

LARRY HEINZERLING,
Chief of Bureau,
The Associated Press.
Frankfurt

Editor's Note: Mr. Power replies that Mr. Heinzerling is correct. President Sekou Toure has held office three years longer than President Nyerere.

Jews in Iran

The Moslem fanaticism engulfing Iran has serious implications for the Palestinians and Middle East peace. If persecution and massacres of Iranianian Jews force them to flee to Israel, they will blame not only the Moslems but also the PLO who have supported the Moslem terrorism in Iran and trained the terrorists at PLO bases. Jews have lived in Iran for thousands of years, since biblical times and thus long before the Moslem conquest. It will seem like poetic justice if these Iranian Jews are settled by the Israelis on the West Bank and the Palestinians are told to go to the homes abandoned in Iran. Unfortunately, such expulsions and resettlements have happened before and could happen again.

The real cause of the present Palestinian refugee problem was the wave of Moslem and anti-Israeli fanaticism which swept the Arab world after the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. The return of the Palestinians to their former homes became impossible after the resettlement of the Jews driven out of Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Egypt and other Arab states. These Oriental Jews doubled Israel's population and left no room for the Palestinian refugees.

The Israeli government today must seriously consider the threat of a wave of Moslem fanaticism which can bring a long period of dark ages to the Arab world. This threat brings new risks to any decision to trust Egypt and the United States and move forward hopefully toward peace, autonomy and stability in the Middle East. The alternative is to stand firm with a strong army prepared to fight for survival as a lone outpost of civilization in a sea of Moslem barbarism. Any decision must consider the opinions of the Oriental Jews, who constitute the majority of Israel's population today. Their votes decide how long Prime Minister Begin will remain in office and who will replace him. They understand the implications of Moslem fanaticism only too well. If they see signs of it taking over in Iran and threatening to spread, they will oppose all concessions to the Arabs.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,
Rehovat, Israel.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 1, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — It is useless to expect Russia to act in the Far Eastern war for several weeks. The men of the moment, Gen. Kouropatkin and Adm. Makaroff, will probably not reach the seat of the war until three weeks from now. Nor are the Russians likely to begin war operations on land until Gen. Kouropatkin has had time to thoroughly look over and sum up the situation. Also, the single railway line to the war has had numerous breaks and delays. It is feared the Japanese will take advantage of this unpreparedness and hurry on its military operations.

Fifty Years Ago
March 1, 1929

BERLIN — Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, in a plea to the Central Committee of his People's Party here today, asked his colleagues to put patriotism above party and so save Germany from the menace of Fascism. Said Stresemann: "There are whisperings throughout the country of illegal efforts to replace the Constitution by a dictatorship. Nobody could think that a man like President Hindenburg would himself violate the Constitution, but we must come to a reform of the party government. We are applying the tax screw like the lemon squasher."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
John Hay Whitney
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Publisher
Robert R. Eckert
Managing Editor
William R. Holden
Harry Basler, Senior Editorial Writer
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel 747-12-65 Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 23

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Paris Fashion

Color Is Stepping Out With Spring's Shoes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 28 (IHT) — The only touch of spring in Paris ght now is all those gaudy, mul-colored shoes that look as if they ere designed for some Broadway usical comedy. Purple, fuchsia, inach green, bright yellow or red, ey are not only a cheery sight: ey are also telling the strongest ring fashion message, which is lor, color, color.

The aggressiveness of the shoes, hich are also furnished with the ghest, most pointed heels seen in long time, is in keeping with the othes that are beginning to fill the ops — slim, sexy and slit with ts of leg exposure. Long a sepa-te element (beige went with erything), shoes are now very uch part of an outfit.

At Charles Jourdan's, which aims to be the largest quality shoe tail firm in the world (3,000 em-oyees putting out 10,000 pairs of oes a day), manager Georges avenas said they were using 60 fferent colors this season. The st seller is red, which in some of eir boutiques accounts for 13 per-nt of sales, "which is considera-le," Tavenas said.

Technical Achievement

Tavenas said Jourdan was the st with color back in 1957, "when e opened our Boulevard de la Ma-deine shop with one single shoe in e window — in 27 colors." Ac-rding to him, color in footwear is a technical achievement that ok years to develop. "Leather, as u know, is alive and it is next to ipossible to have two pelts that ok absolutely identical. But now, e have managed to handle dyeing ather the way others do fabrics."

Jourdan, which was sold to nesco in 1970 (with the Jourdan mily keeping the management d 10 percent of the stock), is out to be sold again, this time to Swiss company, Tavenas said. ie firm, which turns out four ands, from low-priced Jean Hum-t to Dior's luxury line, has a staff 17 designers and distributes ough 100 boutiques all over the rld.

At Galeries Lafayette, they are also deep into colored shoes. "We're even having our espadrilles dyed in bright primary colors," fashion coordinator Marie Paule Gilis said.

Biggest Push

For Jean Luzenas, shoe buyer for Macy's, which is now moving from basics to avant-garde fashions, "Color is all we bought." She added, "Our buyers have been buying in Italy for years, but at the moment, the biggest fashion push comes from France." Besides color, the trend, she said, is toward dress shoes, which are fine and light, as opposed to boots, which have registered a considerable drop.

The signs were there at the last Paris ready-to-wear collections. Karl Lagerfeld showed mauve, hot pink, hard blue satin pumps, in the open-toed, dainty style often associated with the Duchess of Windsor. Lagerfeld, who worked with Jourdan in the late 1950s and had something to do with bringing back color, said it was good to see such cheerful shoes again.

"Boots got to be sloppy," he said, "and killed pretty legs."

Lagerfeld's highly colored and sexy shoes were a must with his hourglass, vamp styles.

Other influential designers were on the same wavelength. Claude Montana had crazy, bicolor shoes, red on one side, green on the other. Thierry Mugler had fluorescent shoes and Jean-Claude de Luca multicolored ones. As for Tan Giudicelli, he showed matching red



shoes and bags, a combination that for years was downright tacky.

Among the most creative shoe designers, Sacha can be given credit for bringing back pastel shoes a few seasons ago. Maud Frizon, whose sandals have multicolored petals and heels shaped like ice-cream cones, makes the most feminine, delicate shoes in town. Then, there is Francois Villon and Walter Steiger.

The latter, whose window on Rue de Tournon is as bright as a bag of confetti, said he paid a lot of attention to ready-to-wear. "For a long time, designers used one pair of shoes all through the collection. Now, they are more likely to use 8 or 10 different ones."

This season, he said, he did no beige, usually a strong spring color, and stayed entirely with colors, "including green, which has a bad name in the business. It's reputed not to sell."

The strange thing is that Italy, which is usually first with shoe styles, is left behind this time. Steiger, who commutes from Milan to Paris because his factory is in Italy, thinks it is because the Italian collections were low-keyed compared to the French.

For Joe Gandolfo, an American shoe designer living in Paris, color is here to stay. "I've just been looking at my 1980 palette," he said, "and we are definitely going on with bright colors."

The reason for the color explosion? "It may be because colors have been so drab, so washed out, people now need a lift," he said.

Waverley Root

The Jekyll and Hyde of the Plant World?

PARIS — About 800 B.C. an Assyrian herbal noted that a certain food plant possessed "a narcotic principle." Thus warned, humans continued to eat it and are still eating today a vegetable whose cultivated form was described in a dietetic article no longer ago than 1972 as "hypnotic," and whose wild form is listed in a recent book on medicinal herbs as "slightly narcotic."

A modern gastronomic encyclopedia explains that it is chiefly the juice which is "narcotic, bearing a certain analogy to the opium of the Levant," whether wild or cultivated, and a second book on medicinal herbs says the juice has "a very bitter taste and a noxious odor similar to that of opium." Exposed to the air, the juice thickens into a sort of gum. "Formerly, great quantities of this gum were gathered and sold to the drug trade." Euell Gibbons wrote, "it being considered only slightly less valuable than opium. It looks like opium, smells like opium, and even tastes a bit like raw opium." As for the whole plant, "eaten . . . in some quantity," says a contemporary authority, "it has been known to cause coma."

What is this dangerous plant? Pliny gave the show away 19 centuries ago, when he referred to it, also because of its narcotic nature, as "poppy lettuce." He was not talking about a sort of poppy which suggested lettuce, nor about a lettuce-like plant endowed with toxic qualities, nor even about a particular species of genuine lettuce equipped with the weaponry of the poppy: He was talking about the ordinary everyday commonplace lettuce that all of us eat, the food which the American public was induced to accept on its tables not much more than half a century ago as a "protective food," extolled for its wealth of vitamins and mineral salts. Can lettuce, pure, innocent, candid lettuce, be the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the plant world?

Unnatural Chemistry

Well, no. First, let it be explained that the lettuce that "eaten . . . in some quantity" caused coma was bolted lettuce, which, exposed to unseasonable heat early in life, had gone to seed prematurely, engendering in the plant an unnatural chemistry (akin to the draft which converted Jekyll into Hyde). Lettuce eaten in a normal undegenerative state will do no harm, even in some quantity, though Gibbons did write: "When I ate a large helping of the cooked greens, I became aware of a sort of languid drowsiness and feeling of well-being, as though I didn't have a care in the world. . . Now, whenever I feel nervous or irritable, I merely lunch or dine on wild lettuce greens and then bask in a feeling of complete relaxation."

Gibbons' experience may lead us to reflect that "narcotic" is not necessarily a nasty word; narcotics, after all, are used in medicine. "Modern medical science," he continued, "says that [lettuce] has few, if any, of the physiological effects of opium, and it is, at the best, only a very mild sedative. It was formerly used as a substitute for opium in treating nervous diseases, for insomnia, for allaying the pain of rheumatism and colic, to relieve coughing and to treat diarrhea.

Lettuce is indeed a calmative (because of its magnesium salts) and a soporific (because of its milky juice, known as lactucarium, or in medical preparations as thridace). It has been used medically since very early times, though not always for reasons which would be considered valid today. For instance, the ancient Romans fed it to pregnant women and nursing mothers on the theory that it promoted the production of milk, for this was the conclusion they drew from the observations that lettuce juice is milky.

As a Digestive

The Romans served lettuce with heavy dishes at their banquets as a digestive; and indeed, whether or not it has any effect in helping to digest other foods, it is itself the most digestible of all the salad plants. It is to be doubted that any modern doctor would prescribe lettuce for tuberculosis, as Marat did at a period when he was busying himself with the practice of medicine rather than with the practice of politics, but in Germany today there is a school of thought which holds that it is a good food for cardiac patients: this would be the magnesium again.

Lettuce (unbolted) is healthy enough, but it is not quite a miracle food. "Lettuce contains all the vitamins and all the mineral salts," I find one dietitian writing, while another says that it is "rich in Vitamins A, B and C." There is little reason for loud hurrahs concerning Vitamin B or C, for other foods have more of these vitamins than lettuce. The vitamin for which lettuce is really valuable is A, far above apples, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, celery, citrus fruits, tomatoes, walnuts and soybeans. But even in this field lettuce breaks no records. There is a higher proportion of Vitamin A in broccoli, apricots, watercress, kale, collard greens and carrots.

Most of the vitamins and mineral salts of lettuce disappear to a large degree when it is cooked; but this is partly balanced by a tendency to eat larger amounts of cooked lettuce, since cooking greatly reduces its volume.

A "protective food," yes; but a wonder-worker, no.

Lettuce continues to be used in rustic medicine all the same. Maurice Messegue, the most famous of French healers (who is not regarded with great favor by the medical profession), told the weekly Paris Match that nervous persons should eat lettuce every evening to be sure of getting a good night's sleep.

State of Freshness

The importance of youth in lettuce was pointed out for the wild variety by Gibbons. "When the first leaves of . . . wild lettuce are only a few inches high," he wrote, "they taste like young leaf lettuce from the garden, only more so. Unfortunately, wild lettuce stays in this eminently edible condition only a week or so."

The vast size of the United States and the fact that California provides 70 percent of all the lettuce consumed throughout the nation militates against the delivery even of mature lettuce in the state of freshness which the French believe it requires. France is only as big as Texas, but it would occur to no one to ship lettuce from one side of the country to the other; it is eaten everywhere not many miles from the place where it was grown.

©Waverley Root

'est German Group cquires Balenciaga

'ARIS, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — The lenciaga fashion and perfume ncern said yesterday that it had eed to allow Marbert SA, a olly owned subsidiary of Mar-t GmbH, of West Germany, to quire a majority interest in its pital.

Balenciaga officials declined to e details of the transaction. Mar-t, which is controlled by the echst chemical group of West rmany, is one of the leading rman perfume and cosmetics ncerns. Hoechst has another thold in the French perfume rket through its subsidiary ussel-Uclaf, which has a 51 per-nt interest in Parfums Rochas.

rts Agenda

"Tom Jones," the opera comique ed on Fielding's novel by the h-century French composer Phi-or, is being given at the Paris era Comique in a new staging produced with the Albi Festival. n-Pierre Wallez is conducting Ensemble Orchestral de Paris l a cast headed by Leonard Pez-o in the title role, with Jean-Phi-pe Lafont, Suzanne Sarroca, Mi-le Pena, Charles Burles and Mi-l Hamel in other principal roles. staging is by Jacques Fabbri Philippe Rondest and the sets costumes by Yves Faucheur. ier performances are scheduled March 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, 21, 22 and

* * *

The dance company Le Cercle opened a two-week run at the ace Pierre Cardin, during which ill present two programs. The is-based company comprises en dancers, French and Ameri-, under the artistic direction of e Honor and Jean Claude Ram-er.

* * *

An exhibition of erotic works by blo Picasso has opened at the seum in Barcelona named after artist. The show, described as first of its kind ever held with asso's works, consists of 58 ntings, drawings and engravings the artist, some from private col-ions. The exhibition will be n until March 18, when it goes Paris then Florence.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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				— A—A—A —							
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10		7.1	6	119	29⅝	29½	29½	
22⅝	15½	AMF	1.24		7.8	7	96	16	15⅝	15⅝	
32⅝	15⅜	AM Intl	.28		1.7	6	140	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅜	8⅞	APL	1		10.		46	10	10	10	+ ⅛
48⅝	32½	ARA	1.64		4.4	8	213	37½	37	37	— ⅛
31⅜	19	ASA	1		3.9		211	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅞	8⅛	ATO	.48		4.5	5	27	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84		2.8	12	1041	30½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20		6.9	5	17	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	AdmDg	.04		1.1	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13	10¾	AdoEx	1.26e		12.		56	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8½	3⅝	AdmMi	.20e		4.2	7	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45⅝	33½	AetnaLf	2.70		6.7	4	562	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	16½	Ahmans	1		4.9	4	5	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen					24	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		2.4	9	152	25⅝	25	25⅛	
26¾	15½	AirbFrt			5.5	7	225	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
15¼	11½	Akzona	.80		6.9	7	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf	.87		10.		x11	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
97⅛	80¼	AlaP pf	9		11.		v200	83	83	83	— ½
113	100½	AlaP pf	11		11.		v520	101	101	101	— ½
89	73	AlaP pf	8.28		11.		v50	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	Alascco	1.40		9.5	7	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
22¼	12½	Alaskin	.66		3.9	11	50	17½	16¾	17	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1		3.3	8	103	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.6	11	47	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
46¾	25⅜	Albertsn	.96		2.4	9	51	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
37⅜	22⅜	AlcanA			5.7	5	464	35½	35	35⅛	— ⅜
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40		6.0	5	12	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40		6.4	6	37	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
26	13¾	AllgCp	1		5.8	8	37	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅜
15	4⅝	AllegAir				3	653	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87		8.7		15	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28		8.1	8	66	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
38⅜	30	AllgL pf	3		9.0		4	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
23⅜	21	AllgL pr	2.19		9.8		442	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
19	15⅛	AllgPw	1.72		11.	8	126	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
19⅝	13½	AllenGp	1.25		6.9	7	56	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
35	20⅜	Allergan	.50		2.0	11	39	24¾	24½	24½	
44⅜	27⅜	AllidCh	2		6.6	7	157	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
19¾	9	AllidMn	.80		6.7	7	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
28	19½	AllidStr	1.50		7.1	5	48	21¾	21	21½	
38⅝	23⅛	AllisCh	1.70		5.8	5	52	29¾	29⅛	29½	
16⅝	10	AllrAu	.60b		4.8	8	55	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
22½	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.3	7	18	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40		4.6	6	628	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	32⅝	Amax	2.20		4.5	12	84	49⅛	48¼	48½	— ⅜
50	38¾	Amax pf	3		6.5		12	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.20		6.6	6	20	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
26⅜	16⅛	Amrce	1.20		6.2	5	11	19¼	19	19¼	
33⅛	23½	AHess	1b		3.6	8	176	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
73	54	AHes	pf3.50		5.8		10	61	60½	60½	— ½
19¾	9	AmAir	.40		3.6	3	494	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	AmAir	wt				201	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		12	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b		8.3	6	24	14½	14½	14½	
53	43¾	ABrnds		4	8.1	6	77	49¾	49½	49½	
30⅝	23¾	ABrd	stBwl		8.9		665	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
29½	28¾	ABrd	stAwi		9.2		1215	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20		3.5	8	569	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
20½	13¾	ABldM	.70		4.9	7	76	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
43¾	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.9	6	111	35¾	34⅝	35½	+ ⅜
22⅜	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.2		11	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	ACentry					71	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30		3.8	10	60	44	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	22⅜	ACyan	1.60		6.5	8	200	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
13¼	8	AmDist					53	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08		4.7	8	202	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
24½	20¾	AEIPw	2.18		10.	10	394	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
40⅝	27½	AmExp	1.60		5.6	7	446	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60		5.6	5	64	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	AGIBd	1.96e		9.1		21	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32		7.7		27	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
29½	22¾	AGnIns		1	3.8	4	83	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
36¾	28¼	AGIn	pf1.80		5.6		37	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
13	9⅜	AHeritLf	.48		4.9	7	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅜	12	AmHoist	1		6.7	6	191	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
32⅜	26½	AHome	1.40		5.2	12	677	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
32¼	22⅝	AmHosp	.68		2.9	10	555	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅜	AminvsI	.30		3.1	13	56	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		3.0	10	360	27	25⅝	27	+ 1
7⅜	4	AmMotrs				4	578	5⅞	6	6	+ ⅛
47	36	AMotr	3		8.2	6	84	37¼	36¾	36¾	
18⅞	10¼	AShib	.80a		4.3	26	24	13	12⅝	12⅝	
52⅛	33⅝	AStand	2.60		6.4	6	381	40⅝	40¼	40½	— ⅜
140	90	A Std	pf4.75		4.5		1	106	106	106	—3
9⅜	6	AStrtl	.32		4.8	9	48	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
43½	28¾	AmStrs	2.24		5.1	7	299	u44½	43⅝	44	+1⅛
64⅛	58½	ATT		5	8.1	8	1807	61½	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
67⅝	61½	ATT	pf	4	6.1		22	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	8.0		331	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
50¾	44¾	ATT	pf	3.74	8.0		60	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	AWatWk	.84		7.6	5	5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
16½	9½	AmesD	.40		3.4	5	16	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
37¼	27¼	Ametek	1.80		5.9	8	36	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20		6.7	6	31	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
40	24¾	AMPInc	.76		2.5	11	480	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60		4.4	7	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Amsco				10	156	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅜	AmrepCp					16	3	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Amslar	1.35		8.5	13	51	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6¾	Amsl	pf .68		9.9		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
45	29⅛	Amsted	1.72		4.8	7	542	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.60		5.7	5	22	28	27⅞	28	
26	18⅝	AndCtv	1		4.9	7	9	20½	20¼	20¼	
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.36		5.2	6	48	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
13½	7	Anixter	.32		3.2	7	45	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22⅜	17	Apache	.50		2.2	7	46	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
89	74½	AoPw	pf8.12		10.		220	79	79	79	— 1
22½	8¾	ApldDig				8	214	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
11	4	ApplMg				8	38	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	17½	ArcoIaC	.96		4.2	6	56	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
34⅜	28¾	Arcata	pf 2		6.5		2	31	31	31	
27½	25	Arcata	pf2.16		8.1		5	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		1.2	9	105	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
11¾	5	ArcticEnt				5	73	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
21⅜	18¾	ArizPS	1.88		9.4	6	282	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
18½	9¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.2	5	9	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
36¾	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		6.3	8	34	35	34¾	34⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlmRlty					198	2	1⅞	1⅞	
8¼	5⅜	Armada			11		9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅜	17	Armco	1.36		7.0	5	195	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm	pf 2.10		7.6		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
58	51	Armr	pf4.75		9.2		x50	52	51½	51½	— ½
21⅜	14⅜	ArmstCk	1		6.3	7	49	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20		5.9	4	29	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	15¾	AroCorp	1		5.1	7	9	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r		1.7	5	18	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	12	Arvin	1		7.0	4	x47	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
27	22¼	Arvin	pf 2		8.5		x42	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
20⅜	13¾	Asarco	.40		2.3	11	615	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
39½	31	AshlOil	1.60		4.4	6	315	36⅜	36	36½	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		9.2	7	56	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
21	13	Athlone	1.20		6.2	5	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
23½	17¾	AtlCvEl	1.74		9.2	9	40	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
61⅛	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80		4.7	9	797	59⅜	58¾	59	— ⅛
73	51¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		4.0		8	70⅜	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AtlasCp					5	11½	11½	11½	
36⅜	22⅛	AutoDto	.52		1.8	15	466	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
35	18½	AvcoCp	1		5.3	2	258	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
90	45	Avco	pf 3.20		7.6		1	42	42	42	
87½	69	Avco	pf 4.20		8.0		18	52½	52	52½	— ⅛
19½	12¼	Avery	.52		3.2	8	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.88		4.7	6	191	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
63	44½	Avon	2.60		5.6	12	1097	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ ½
				— B—B—B —							
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a		5.7	4	104	7¼	7	7	
15⅞	25	Bakrinl	.44		1.3	12	575	34½	33½	33⅝	
24⅜	14½	BaldwU	1.20		5.9	5	23	20¾	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
36⅜	25½	BldU	pf 2.06		6.8		4	30⅜	30½	30½	—1
28⅜	20½	BallCp	1.20		5.4	6	21	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
71¾	17¾	BallyMf	.10		.2	23	1106	58⅜	56⅝	57⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28		9.2	7	93	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
54½	46	Balt	pfB4.50		9.6		z10	47	47	47	— ½
26½	17⅜	BanCal	.92		4.9	5		18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.52		4.0	7	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnl	.60		3.0	4	66	20	19⅝	19⅞	
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a		7.3	5	60	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04		7.4	5	109	14	14	14	
29⅞	20⅜	BnkAm	1.10		4.5	7	410	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
40	32⅜	BankTr	3		9.0	5	71	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅜	BkTr	pf2.50		9.4		9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12		.9	13	17	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60		6.1	10	184	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.6	10	120	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp		1	4.5	6	4	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
17½	14⅜	BarryW	.44		3.0	10	115	15½	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
65⅜	35½	BatesMf	.80		1.4	59	26	58⅝	58	58	— ⅜
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.7	7	131	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅜
49⅜	33	BaxtTrv	.50		1.4	13	391	35⅝	35⅜	35½	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	BayCstP					8	25	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	BayStG	1.96		10.	7	10	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	BaykCIp	.48		5.2	6	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	24¾	Bearing	.80		3.0	9	2	27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
28¼	21⅜	BeatFd	1.08		5.0	8	534	22	d21½	21¾	— ⅛
58½	47	BeatF	pf3.38		7.1		62	47⅞	d46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	205	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
41	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.7	11	x1130	31¾	31	31⅜	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.9	7	276	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	Beker					162	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	BelcoP	.88		3.1	6	47	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44		6.5	5	19	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
9	5¾	BeldnH	.36b		4.6	8	49	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅜	BellHow	.96		6.4	7	68	15½	15	15	
9⅛	4⅜	Bellind	.12b		1.8	5	65	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	47⅛	BellCd	4.56		8.5	7	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.4	6	20	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	33¾	Bendix	2.56		6.8	6	60	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	18⅜	BenfCp	1.80		8.1	5	59	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
28⅞	23½	Benef	pf2.50		9.5		z90	26½	26¼	26¼	
5⅝	2½	BengIB					9	10⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP					6	6⅜	5¾	5¾	
34⅛	20½	BestPd	.16		.7	8	46	24¾	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	19¼	BethSt	1.40		6.6	4	127	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
40⅜	29	BlaTlr	.80		2.3	12	68	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	14½	Binney	.80		5.1	8	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1		5.0	4	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68		3.6	11	253	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28		5.1	6	43	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
17⅞	13¼	Blhss	1		6.3	7	78	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36		6.0	10	12	22⅝	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60		7.0	6	192	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20		2.2	7	116	9⅝	8½	9	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	BobbieBr				4	42	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
79⅛	31	Boein	1.50		2.4	8	2080	62¾	62	62⅝	+ ½
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25		4.1	6	396	30½	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
31⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.72		6.8	6	63	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅜	BorgW	2		7.1	24	194	28¾	28¼	28½	— ⅛
9⅝	2¾	Bormns	.05e		.7	4	24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	22⅛	BosEq	2.44		10.	8	33	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
95	82	BosE	pf8.88		11.		x50	84	84	84	+ 1
12⅛	10⅝	BosE	pr1.17		11.		49	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
15	13⅛	BosE	pr1.46		11.		5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
18⅜	9¾	Braniff	.36		3.5	5	916	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
33½	20½	BraunC	.80		3.3	8	102	24½	23¾	24	
31¼	24⅝	BrlkSt	1.08		4.1	9	56	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BrlsMa	1.22		3.7	11	498	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	13¾	BrltPet	.42a		2.1	9	1140	u20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15½	BrkwGl	1.08		6.6	7	20	16¼	16	16¼	
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90		9.7	6	22	19½	19½	19½	
23¾	10	BwnShs	.80b		4.2	5	13	19¼	19	19¼	
18	7¼	Brown	.30		1.7	6	106	17⅝	17¾	17½	
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80		7.3	5	44	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅜	BwnFer	.60		4.4	10	270	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
18½	12½	Brunswk	1.20		6.1	6	298	13¼	13	13⅛	
34½	27⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.6		10	28	28	28	— ⅛
29	18¾	BrushW	1.40		5.4	6	34	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BucyEr	.88		5.0	7	235	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¾	BudgC	pf.60		10.		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
36⅜	22	BuffNo	1.60a		6.2	6	5	26	26	26	
10¾	5⅛	Bulova					76	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.88		7.8	5	17	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21½	17⅜	BunkrH	1.86		9.7		x14	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
12¾	9½	BunkR	.50		2.6	7	133	19⅜	19	19½	+ ⅛
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50		6.4		43	24	23½	23½	— ½
22⅜	16¼	Burlind	1.40		8.1	6	939	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		4.7	5	225	39	38½	38¾	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		7.3		149	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88		3.9	9	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
12	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		5.7		121	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
88	58¾	Burrgh	2		2.3	10	479	85¼	84½	84½	
		Butterln	n.80		5.6	6	31	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
16⅞	6⅝	Buttes					81	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
				— C—C—C —							
64⅜	43½	CBS	2.60		5.1	7	1432	51	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
45	30	CBS	pf	1	2.9		1	34	34	34	—2⅝
11⅝	4⅜	CCI					3	53	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
16⅝	10	CI Rty	.10a		.6		17	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	29	CIT	2.40		7.5	8	156	32½	32	32	
11⅝	7⅜	CLC		.24	2.0	15	30	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	CNA Fn				3	313	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.8		78	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a		9.7		13	11½	11½	11½	
55	44¼	CPC		2.70	5.4	8	30	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64		10.	8	2	16	16	16	
21⅝	14⅜	CTS	.70		4.1	7	29	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.40		4.1	7	60	34½	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅛	Cadence					5	89	11	10⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	14	Caesars				37	1517	41⅛	39½	40⅜	+ ⅞
17½	13	Caliin	.40b		2.4	14	59	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1979

China Freezes Plans For Major Projects

From Wire Dispatches

OKYO, Feb. 28 — China has ormed "certain Japanese quar- " that Peking is withholding ap- val on contracts estimated at billion yen (about $2.77 billion) industrial-plant imports con- led since mid-December, Ken- suke Yanagiya, director of the For- eign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, said today.

Japanese observers believe that the pause in China's buying spree is caused by a shortage of hard currency to pay for the foreign-made plants and equipment. The two countries are talking about the possibility of Japanese loans to finance China's development. But the terms of such loans have yet to be decided. In the meantime, China said it would pay cash for about $5 billion of Japanese hardware, ranging from rolling mills to oil-cracking refineries.

Among the projects delayed is a $2-billion contract with Nippon Steel for construction of a giant steel mill near Shanghai, a company official said.

Of 49 contracts totalling 750 billion yen concluded in 1978 for Japanese industrial-plant exports to China, 17 contracts worth 190 billion yen were made before mid-December, leaving 32 contracts worth 560 billion yen held up by China, Mr. Yanagiya said. He added that China has not given specific reasons for withholding final approval on the contracts.

However, he said, discussions are apparently in progress in China about the priority of modernization projects and the funds required for them, particularly foreign exchange.

Financing Problem

The Nippon Steel official said the company received a message from Peking Feb. 22 saying that because of a problem concerning Japanese financial assistance for the project, the government had not yet approved the preliminary agreement on export of plant equipment from Japan.

The Japanese newspaper Asahi reported today that the "step is believed to have been taken because payments to be made for the plant will far exceed China's payment capacity."

The agreement on the integrated steel-mill project, which would be one of the world's largest single projects, was reached Dec. 23. The Nippon Steel official said it called for approval by the Chinese government within 60 days. According to press reports, Nippon Steel was to supply all major equipment for the complex, which was to have a capacity of 6 million tons a year by 1983.

Peking Overspent

China was to pay for half the cost in yen and half in dollars, the reports said, but no details were given on the form of the financing.

Three Japanese trading companies' involved in the Shanghai steel project, including Mitsubishi, are puzzled by a Chinese explanation that approval is being held up for lack of a "loan agreement." The Nippon Steel contract specifies cash payments, half in dollars and half in yen.

"We aren't clear about what the Chinese mean, but we presume that they are trying to negotiate some form of deferred payment," a Mitsubishi spokesman said.

The Asahi said China's Minister of Metallurgical Industry, Tang Ke, explained the delay to Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-China Economic Association, during Mr. Tang's visit Feb. 23-26. The Asahi quoted Mr. Tang as saying: "After reassessing the total amount of Japanese shipments of plant equipment and material, we have found the total value for those imports well surpasses Chinese solvency. The necessity has arisen to adjust it."

The association would not confirm the report.

China also has broken off negotiations with the Japanese on a number of other projects, including joint exploitation of oil resources in the Bay of Po Hai.

Businessmen following China's trade speculate that Peking may be listening to a more attractive offers from U.S. companies.

oland Gets ank Loan of 500 Million

ONDON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — A dicate led by 12 international ks has completed arrangements underwrite a $500-million, sev- ear bank loan to Bank idlowy, the Polish foreign trade k, it was announced here today.

oland has not raised large unts in the international credit ket for more than a year, partly use bankers have become con- ed about the country's heavy rnal debt. However, as part of arrangements for the loan, Po- disclosed to the lending banks onsiderable amount of data it its external finances and eco- ic prospects (IHT Jan. 29).

roceeds of the loan are desig- d for Poland's 1979 socio-eco- ic plan, but the funding will ously help reduce strains on its rnal finances. The latest avail- statistics published by the k for International Settlements) show that Poland's debts to national commercial banks to- l about $10.7 billion at the end st June while its deposits with t totaled only $737 million. The listed the amount of Poland's rnal debts falling due by next at $3.6 billion.

anking sources said the new bears interest at 1¼ points e London interbank offered (Libor) for the first two years 1⅜ points above for the re- ing five years. The manage- t fee was said to be a hefty 1 ent.

he 12 lead banks are Bank fuer einwirtschaft, Bank of Ameri- nternational, Bank of Montreal, of Nova Scotia, Bankers t International, Barclays Bank rnational, Chemical Bank rnational, Citicorp Internation- roup, Lloyds Bank Internation- Manufacturers Hanover Ltd., al Bank of Canada and Toron- ominion Bank.

eanwhile, India has obtained e terms for a $50-million syn- ted bank loan. The 4½-year to Air India, guaranteed by ndian government, bears inter- t half a point above Libor for first two years and ¾ point e for the remaining 2½ years.

ecently, the best terms avail- in the syndicated bank-loan et for sovereign credits have a half-point above Libor. Pro- s of the Air India loan will be in part to finance purchase of Boeing 747 aircraft.

onadi, a Honduras govern- -backed development agency, eking $25 million for 10 years carry a split spread of 1⅛ ts over the six-month Libor for irst five years and 1¼ percent he remainder.

riss Investigate ini Bank Assets

RICH, Feb. 28 (Reuters) — Swiss National Bank said it is tigating Iranian assets held in stic banks and plans to pub- he results next week.

central bank spokesman said a ionnaire has been sent to the viss banks which do the most n business, asking them to the amount of assets they hold ging to Iranian residents. The s will be published in aggre- form. Swiss banking secrecy orbids banks to publish details lividual accounts.

st week, Iran told the Swiss the property of the shah and amily had been nationalized asked the Swiss to prevent the fer of any assets held there. National Bank spokesman said ain purpose of the question- is to make clear how much n money is held in Swiss s, in light of reports of large- capital flight from Iran to erland.

tional Bank president Fritz iler and the three major banks have denied these ts.

New York, the Federal Re- said it is conducting an "in- l survey" of major money banks to ascertain their ex- e to Iran's debt, a Fed spokes- said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Borg-Warner, Firestone Delay Merger

Borg-Warner and Firestone Tire & Rubber have postponed plans to merge but insist that the proposal for one of the largest combinations in U.S. business history is not dead. "Progress has been slower than expected on a series of studies and related evaluations being prepared to provide the basis for a definitive agreement," they say. Under the plan announced last November, a new holding company would be created and each company would operate as separate entities (IHT, Nov. 30). Most analysts interpreted the move as an acquisition of Firestone, the second largest U.S. tire maker, by Borg-Warner, which has interests in automotive, air-conditioning, industrial chemicals plastics and other products. Many Firestone shareholders are known to be troubled by the plan to merge with a company half its size and disappointed by proposed terms. Borg-Warner holders were to get one share of the new holding company's common stock for each share currently owned. Firestone holders were to have the option of receiving a $16 debenture paying $1.60 a share annually in interest or a convertible preferred share of the new holding company with a $1.30 annual dividend, for each share they owned.

Southern Pacific to Buy Ticor

Southern Pacific Co., which runs the third-largest U.S. railroad, plans to take over Ticor Corp., the largest U.S. title insurer, for $258 million in cash and securities. Ticor, which is pulling out of a long financial slump after taking a battering by a drop in the housing market, sold its relocation homebuilding service and architectural engineering concern and diversified into businesses such as financial and commercial printing. It bought Constellation, a reinsurance company, and, early this year, proposed a $186-million acquisition of Pennsylvania Life, a California-based life and accident insurance company, which is now not likely to be pursued.

But Saudis May Slow Upward Spiral

Non-OPEC Oil Producers Raise Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — While the oil-price escalation by some of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has begun to spread to producers beyond the 13-nation cartel, Saudi Arabia's pledge yesterday to hold the price line may indicate a slowing in the upward push.

There were, nonetheless, these additional developments:

- Ecuador, one of OPEC's smallest producers with output of slightly more than 200,000 barrels a day, is informing its customers that it received an offer of $18.50 a barrel for some of its oil and that it expects other customers, currently paying around $13 a barrel, to meet the higher price.
- Algerian officials have met with their oil buyers, mainly the French, to discuss a major price rise, possibly as much as 15 percent, although it probably would not become effective until the start of the second quarter.
- Iranian officials reiterated their plan to sell oil to the highest bidders when exports resume, but the National Iranian Oil Co. already has approached some oil companies to offer large volumes of Iranian oil at prices exceeding $20 a barrel.
- Venezuela is considering following Kuwait in imposing an across-the-board $1.20 surcharge for the remainder of the first quarter. But it may hold off until the start of the second quarter or at least until a new administration takes over there at mid-March.
- Oman, with fewer than 500,000 barrels a day of output, has raised its prices $1.02 a barrel retroactive to Feb. 15.
- The Soviet Union, which is the world's largest oil producer with more than 10 million barrels a day, is notifying the few Western buyers of its crude oil that prices will go up $1.41 a barrel, effective tomorrow.

So far, in OPEC, at least five of the 13 members have increased prices for the first quarter beyond the official OPEC quotes.

Meanwhile, Kuwait's oil minister, Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, defended that country's new surcharge and reportedly said these monthly increases will continue as long as market conditions warrant. [Kuwait also has increased oil production to 2.5 MBD from 2 MBD to meet international demand, the newspaper Al-Rai Al-Aam quoted Oil Ministry sources saying, Reuters reported.]

In OPEC, as a whole, prices have been increased beyond levels set by the cartel on at least 7 MBD of production, or about one-fourth of the group's current output. That directly adds $7 million a day, or more than $3 billion a year, to oil consumers' costs world-wide.

But the impact reaches far beyond OPEC. Canada also announced yesterday that it will raise the prices of crude and petroleum products exported to the United States. Mexico indicated that it does not plan any immediate boosts in its crude prices to match the current increases in OPEC quotes. But several other oil producers are advancing their oil prices, some even faster than OPEC.

North Sea oil producers, for example, raised prices at the start of the year 7 to 10 percent compared with official OPEC increases which averaged 5 percent or slightly more for the first quarter. Currently, some North Sea oil is priced as high as $15.50 a barrel, at least $1 above comparable OPEC grades.

Observers have been expecting the high prices for North Sea oil to be reflected in OPEC pricing moves, particularly by producers of similar light crudes, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria. So far, however, only Libya has increased prices further for the first quarter, and its increase of 68 cents a barrel is the smallest among the recent OPEC price advances.

Yesterday, there were new indications that prices of all the African sweet crude prices will be raised sharply, at least by April 1. North Sea oil prices also will go up again, some observers suggested.

Oil Firms' Profits Steady Since '74, U.S. Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Reuters) — There has been no increase in oil-company profits as a result of the crisis in Iran, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger told the Senate energy regulation subcommittee today.

However, he said, despite Iran's "indicated" intention to resume oil exports, the cause for concern about that country is "far from over."

In response to a question about a jump in oil profits in the latest quarterly reports, he said "there has been no increase in oil company profits since 1974. Indeed, in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, there has been some decline."

"We should not jump to any conclusions based on quarterly reports," he said, although he added that price and profit trends would be carefully watched by the government.

Noting the OPEC price rise in December and the surcharges since then, Mr. Schlesinger said that if the present trend continues, the country faces an oil-import bill of $55-to-60 billion this year.

However, Treasury and Commerce officials said they do not believe the oil bill would be that high. "I would think that's substantially higher than could emerge even under 'worst-case' assumptions," assistant Treasury secretary Fred Bergsten said later.

"That number, $55-to-60 billion, is a surprisingly high number, and needless to say would cause of difficulties," assistant Commerce secretary Frank Weil said. He also said earlier estimates for the U.S. trade deficit have probably slipped, but the oil situation is so volatile that he has yet to form a new estimate.

Mr. Weil said that Mr. Schlesinger's estimate for oil imports would represent a 50-percent increase over last year's $42 billion, and volume this year is not likely to rise much, if at all.

Mr. Bergsten added that despite the surcharges so far this year, "we're not changing the bottom line" on the trade and current-account forecasts.

Concerning Iran, he said it would be difficult to predict when full political stability might be restored and "even in the best of circumstances, it could be some time before enough oil can be produced for export." It is possible that any partial restoration of exports by Iran might be offset by reductions in the current acceleration of crude output by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said.

Aide Calls Oil Shortfall A U.S Inflation Threat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — A shortfall of 500,000 barrels of oil a day for one year could increase the U.S. inflation rate by about 0.4 percent, Congressional Budget Office Director Alice Rivlin said today.

She told a senate subcommittee that such a shortage would reduce the gross national product by about 0.5 percent and raise the unemployment rate by about 0.2 percent, and that the psychological effect on consumers would raise the odds for a short-run downturn in late 1979 or early 1980.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

National Westminster Bank

Year	1978	1977
Pre-tax Net...	297.40	237.70
Profits.....	182.40	166.30
Per Share.....	0.809	0.751

(Figures in Sterling)

Canada

Bank of Montreal

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	881.00	565.30
Per Share.....	1.22	0.94

(Figures in Canadian dollars)

Japan

Bridgestone Tire

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	369.950.	353.840.
Profits.....	14.940.	13.720.

Matsushita Elec. Ind.

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	571.600.	527.143.
Profits.....	24.161.	22.186.
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2.146. *T*	1.950. *T*
Profits.....	89.228.	78.021.
Per Share.....	76.80	71.50

T: trillion

Sumitomo Chemical

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	434.950.	447.310.
Profits.....	3.890.	1.340.

(Figures in yen)

United States

Westvaco

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	253.40	256.60
Profits.....	6.71	10.09
Per Share.....	0.40	0.60

White Consolidated Industries

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1.660.	1.400.
Profits.....	54.51	53.80
Per Share.....	4.33	4.28

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

N.Y. Approves Plan For Insurance Risks

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — The New York state legislature passed yesterday the bill needed to set up the New York Insurance Exchange to be modeled after Lloyd's of London. Insurers say they hope to begin buying and selling insurance on the exchange floor by Oct. 1.

Syndicates eventually will underwrite insurance on the exchange floor, and brokers will place the business with the syndicates, which may be owned by insurance companies, individuals, and others, including foreign interests.

Prices Rise Narrowly on Wall Street

Bargain Hunters Keep Stocks From Slumping

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (Reuters) - Bargain hunting after yesterday's drop and some potentially good news about oil and the Mideast kept prices afloat today on the New York Stock Exchange, but investors saw nothing to spark a rally.

U.S. trade deficit figures announced this afternoon had little or no influence on investors, even though the market perked up slightly after they were disclosed.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.82 to 808.82 and declining issues outnumbered advances 770 to 604 but the New York Stock Exchange index showed a gain. Volume fell to 25.09 million shares from yesterday's 31.47 million.

National Airlines rose ⅛ to 39¼. Texas International said it is offering $8 cash, one share of its stock and $30 principal amount of an 11¼-percent debenture for each National share. Texas International was unchanged at 11½ on the American Exchange. Pan Am picked up ⅛ to 5⅞ and Eastern lost ⅛ to 7⅛.

In other developments, Mobil Corp. said it will acquire Bodcaw Co. with preferred stock of normal redemption value about $475 million.

Wickes Corp. said without explanation that merger discussions with Chandler Corp. have been terminated.

Bandag Inc. said directors increased the quarterly dividend to 15 cents from 12½, payable April 23, to holders of record March 23.

UV Industries' motion for an injunction to prevent the purchase and transfer of 1.3 million of its shares to Sharon Steel was denied by a New York supreme court. Sharon Steel owns about 16 percent of UV's outstanding stock and purchased the additional 1.3 million at issue for about $35 a share cash last week. UV had charged that Sharon Steel and others violated the New York state securities takeover disclosure act.

Tidewater Inc. said its Hilliard Oil and Gas completed an oil discovery in Louisiana that flowed at 630 barrels of oil and 525,000 cubic feet of gas a day.

Philip Morris directors voted a two-for-one split and increased quarterly dividend on pre-split stock, and set 1979 capital spending at $775 million compared with $566 million in 1978.

Matrix Corp. approved a five-for-four stock split and predicted higher net for the fiscal year ending August 31.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 0.23 to 160.74.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed up 6½ cents to off ½; corn off ½ to up ¾; oats off 3½ to 5¼; and soybeans off 1¼ to 9¾ cents.

Under New Adjustment System

U.S. Deficit on Trade Up Sharply in Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (IHT) — The U.S. trade deficit widened to $3.1 billion, seasonally adjusted, in January from a revised $1.75 billion in December. It was the 32nd consecutive monthly deficit and the largest since last February's $4.31 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The deficit was calculated using new seasonal adjustment factors. Under the old system, the deficit narrowed to $1.88 billion in January from $2.04 billion in December.

The January data supports expectations of a continued improvement in the U.S. trade position this year, a Treasury Department spokesman said. He said that while the new and old methods for seasonal adjustment showed conflicting trends, even under the new method, the improvement in the deficit for the last half of 1978 was better than originally reported.

Under the new system, exports in January declined 1.1 percent to an adjusted $13.13 billion after declining 1.2 percent in December to $13.28 billion and rising 4.3 percent the month before to $13.45 billion. Imports were a record and up 8 percent at $16.23 billion after rising 1.4 percent in December to $15.03 billion and declining 0.2 percent the month before to $14.82 billion.

The deficit for January, 1978, on the new basis, was $3.24 billion compared with $2.37 billion originally reported.

Imports of petroleum and related products rose 13.9 percent in January to an adjusted $3.99 billion from $3.5 billion the previous month.

Overall imports increased in eight of 10 categories, including food and live animals, crude materials, minerals, fuels, lubricants and related materials, manufactured materials and machinery and transport equipment. Five of 10 major export categories showed increases, including crude materials, chemicals and manufactured materials.

Calculated the way most other nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and freight on imports without affecting exports, the January trade deficit was $4.15 billion, the largest since last February's deficit of $5.25 billion and up from $2.72 billion in December.

The department said that under the new system of seasonal adjustment, it will apply the adjustment factors only to those commodities which show identifiable seasonal patterns. Previously, the monthly totals for exports and imports were adjusted independent of the components. The new procedure "more accurately reflects the seasonal movements within the totals," the department said, adding that the new procedure means oil imports will no longer be seasonally adjusted.

The system change had no effect on the trade deficit for 1978 of $28.45 billion. However, revisions in recent months aside from December show a deficit of $1.37 billion in November compared with a $1.95-billion originally reported, a deficit of $1.95 billion in October compared with $2.13 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan widened to $1.02 billion in January from $713.1 million in December, the department said. The U.S. trade surplus with Europe narrowed to $784.5 million in January from $855.2 million in December.

Aides Fired At Citibank

HONG KONG, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — Citibank has dismissed eight local officers at its Hong Kong branch who, it said, failed lie-detector tests concerning embezzlements totaling $400,000.

Citibank vice president Kenneth Starger said charges have not been pressed against the dismissed officers and that the bank does not have any evidence that they were involved in any frauds.

He said it is difficult for the bank to continue placing the individuals in responsible positions because "they could not be cleared" by the lie-detector tests.

Over the past 2½ years, Citibank Hong Kong has discovered nine cases of embezzlement involving about $400,000 a source said.

A spokesman for Citibank in New York said: "We, like other banks and businesses, do use lie-detector tests from time to time."

The dismissals have sparked debate among Hong Kong employees of the bank because of doubts about the accuracy of such tests. A total of 134 local and expatriate officers took the test.

The experienced operator, hired from an outside investigative firm, has "never been proven wrong," Mr. Starger said.

U.S. Farm Prices Up 3%

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ) — The Agriculture Department estimated today that prices received by farmers increased 3 percent in February. The index was 24 percent above a year ago.

Weekly net asset value
on February 25, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $65.31
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
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(Redemption Group Nos. 1 and 3 having fallen due before)

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 2 will be redeemed on and after

APRIL 1, 1979

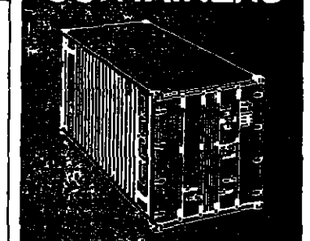
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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 28, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.lt.	Gldr.	BF cont.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.994	4.045	108.035 *	46.035 *	0.3381	——	6.836 *	120.01 *	38.64 *
Brussels (c)	29.24	59.1775	15.80375	6.857	3.483 *	14.63175	——	17.5605	5.6495
Frankfurt	1.8513	3.744	——	43.34 *	2.203 x	92.59 *	6.328 *	111.05 *	35.75 *
London(z)	2.02295	——	1.700.15	453.82	1.699.50	4.0455	59.15	3.374	10.47
Milan	840.20	1.700.15	453.82	196.86	——	420.05	26.70	503.92	162.24
Paris	Not Available								
Zurich	1.9675	3.97375	89.7567 *	39.04235*	0.1985	83.37505*	5.7023 *	——	32.2067 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1775 ; Escudo: 47.54 ; Israeli £: 19.20 ; Pesetas: 69.075 ; Schilling: 13.565 ; Sw.Krona: 4.3595 ; Yen: 202.33 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0905 ; Fin.Mark 3.9725 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.685 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8215 ; Singapore $: 2.1655 ; Canadian $: 83.815 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

(Continued From Page 6)

29⅝ 22 KnigtRd .60 2.6 10 435 23⅝ 22¾ 23¼— ¼
25⅝ 14½ Koehrin 1 5.8 5 24 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
35¼ 27⅞ Koeh pf 2.75 9.2 4 30 30 30
29¼ 16⅝ Kollmr .64 2.6 9 31 24⅝ 24½ 24½— ⅛
24⅝ 18⅛ Koppers 1.20 6.7 6 164 18 d17⅝ 18 — ⅛
54 44½ Kopprpf 4 8.6 z10 46½ 46½ 46½—1
12⅝ 7½ Koracp .34 4.2 4 13 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
49⅞ 42½ Kraft 2.80 6.0 7 283 46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅛
12¾ 7⅞ Kroehlr 6 9 9 9
38½ 26 Kroger 2.32 6.3 6 130 37⅛ 36⅞ 37 — ¼
19⅝ 13⅛ Kuhlm .80a 5.4 6 23 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
14 9 Kysor .80 7.0 4 125 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅜+ ⅜
— L—L—L —
13½ 5⅝ LFE .10r 1.5 6 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
19 14¼ LITCO 1 6.6 7 5 15¼ 15¼ 15¼
13½ 5⅛ LTV 5 215 7⅝ 7⅝ 7½
19 8¼ LTVA .32t 3.8 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
54 42 LTV pf 5 10. 2 48¼ 48¼ 48¼— ¼
9⅛ 6½ LTV pf i 38 7½ 7⅝ 7½— ¼
27 21⅝ LTV pf 2.60 11. 25 24⅝ 24 24¼
22½ 17⅞ LacGas 1.86 8.4 7 11 22⅛ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅜
19¾ 13⅝ LamSe 1 5.8 7 8 17½ 17¼ 17¼
23½ 12¼ LaneBry .90 5.2 8 83 17¼ 16¾ 17¼+ ⅜
35⅝ 21 Lanier .50 1.8 13 14 28¼ 28 28 — ½
13⅛ 8⅝ LawlCh .48 4.3 1 183 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼
24 13⅞ LearSg .80 4.5 4 700 17¾ 17½ 17⅝
59 36 LearS pf2.25 5.2 3 43 43 43
23¼ 20½ LeasTr 1.20 5.9 6 11 20⅜ d20¼ 20⅜— ⅛
25 19½ LeeEnt .64 3.0 11 6 21½ 21⅜ 21⅜
25 16⅝ Leesono 1.16 5.9 6 16 20 19¾ 19¾— ½
3⅛ 1⅝ LehValy 5 66 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 9 Lehmn 1.30e 14. 254 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝— ⅛
14¼ 6½ Lennar .40 4.0 4 61 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
10¼ 6⅝ LesFay .48 6.2 5 18 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 11 LevFdC 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
14¾ 13⅞ LevFin .75a 5.5 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
42⅜ 27⅝ LeviStr 1.80 4.3 6 527 41½ 41 41½+ ½
41⅛ 40⅜ LeviStr wd 122 41⅜ 41 41⅜+ ½
26⅝ 17⅛ LevitzF .60 3.3 5 108 18⅜ 18 18 — ⅛
29½ 23 LOF 2a 8.2 4 109 24½ 24¼ 24⅜— ⅛
34½ 23¼ LibrtyCp .88 2.9 7 6 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ¼
5⅞ 2½ LibrtyLn 5 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
13¾ 9½ LibtL pf1.25 13. 2 10 10 10
41 27⅛ Liggel 2.50 6.5 6 292 39 37⅞ 38½— ½
86 76½ Liggt pf 7 9.2 z10 76½ 76½ 76½
54 38⅜ LillyEli 1.80 3.6 13 1278 50⅜ 49⅞ 49⅞+ ⅛
43 33¾ LincNl 2.40 6.7 5 137 36 35⅝ 35⅝— ¼
86 67½ LincNlpf 3 4.2 1 71 71 71 — ½
19¼ 15½ LincPl 1.76 11. 1 16½ 16½ 16½— ⅛
8⅜ 3 Lionel .12 2.4 19 100 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
28½ 14⅛ Litton .58t 2.8 190 20¾ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
60 39½ Litton pf 3 6.5 1 46½ 46½ 46½+1½
37⅝ 13⅛ Lockhd 4 149 19⅛ 18¾ 18⅞— ¼
34¾ 20 Loctite .40 1.8 10 175 21⅞ 21 21⅛+ ½
55¼ 34⅜ Loews 1.20 2.8 3 50 42⅜ 41½ 42⅜+ ⅞
15½ 9½ LomFn .80 7.6 7 3 10½ 10½ 10½
20¼ 14½ LomM 1.85e 11. 9 2 16¾ 16½ 16¾+ ¼
27⅛ 17¼ LnStar 1.40 6.5 5 122 21⅝ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
19¾ 17 LILCo 1.70 9.6 7 214 17⅞ 17¼ 17⅞
94 79 LIL pfK8.30 10. z20 83 82 82
27 23 LIL pfP2.43 10. 2 23¾ 23¾ 23¾
27¾ 24¾ LIL pfO2.47 9.7 12 25½ 25 25½
34 21⅞ LongDr .64 2.5 12 204 26 25¾ 25¾— ¾
39¼ 20¾ LoralCp 1 3.7 9 81 27¼ 27 27¼
25⅝ 19½ LaLand 1.28 5.3 9 460 24¼ 23⅞ 24⅛
24⅛ 13⅜ LaPac .60b 3.1 6 687 19⅜ 18¾ 19¼— ⅛
24½ 20¼ LouvGs 2 9.6 10 17 21 20⅞ 20⅞
19¾ 10¼ Lowenst .60 4.1 4 13 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
49¾ 34½ Lubrzl 1.60 3.8 11 122 41⅞ 41¼ 41⅞+ ¾
18½ 13⅝ LuckyS 1 6.7 9 186 15⅛ 14⅝ 15
18⅝ 7 Ludlow .60 3.4 16 183 17½ 17¼ 17½
19 14½ Lukens .96 6.5 6 11 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
19⅞ 9⅛ LynCSvs .40 2.3 16 36 17¾ 17½ 17½
— M—M—M —
41¾ 24⅝ MACOM .40 1.0 17 275 38¾ 38 38⅛—1⅛
46⅛ 31⅞ MCA 1.20 2.9 7 351 41½ 40¼ 40⅞+ ⅜
14¾ 8 MEI .40 3.4 8 125 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ½
28⅝ 14⅝ MGIC .72 3.9 7 310 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
21⅞ 12⅝ MacAF 1 6.6 7 9 15½ 15¼ 15¼
14 8⅛ MacDn .40 4.4 5 12 9 9 9
15 6¾ Macke .48 5.8 5 28 8½ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ Macmill .72 6.2 7 392 11⅞ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅜
45⅞ 32½ Macy 1.65 5.1 5 476 32⅝ d32 32¼— ⅜
53½ 43 Macypf 4.25 9.4 z20 45 45 45 — ½
15⅝ 11¾ MdsFd 1.29e 9.7 35 13¼ 13⅛ 13¼+ ⅛
14⅞ 7⅞ MagicCf .60 6.3 5 127 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½— ⅛
32⅝ 23⅝ MalonH .96 3.3 10 20 29¼ 28¾ 29
13⅝ 7⅝ Manhin .30 3.2 4 9 9½ 9⅜ 9½— ⅛
14¼ 4½ ManhLf .30 3.4 12 342 9½ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ¾
40½ 28¼ MfrHan 2.28 7.4 6 302 31⅛ 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅛
38⅝ 26¼ MAPCO 1.40 4.9 9 132 28¾ 28 28⅞
38½ 17⅞ MaratM .80 2.2 9 957 37⅞ 36⅞ 36⅞—1½
60½ 39⅞ MaratO 2.40 4.2 9 444 58¼ 57⅝ 57¾— ⅞
28⅜ 17½ Maremt 1 4.9 6 76 20⅝ 20 20¼+ ⅛
17⅞ 11⅛ MarMid .80 5.2 8 67 15¼ 15⅛ 15¼
17¾ 11⅞ MarionL .64 4.7 10 101 14 13¾ 13⅝— ⅜
18¾ 9⅞ MarkCll .36 2.9 14 23 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
20⅝ 13 Mark pf1.20 7.9 6 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
35¾ 22½ Marley 1 4.1 7 33 24⅝ 23¾ 24⅜+ ⅜
16⅞ 10⅜ Marriot .16 1.4 8 211 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅜— ⅛
68⅞ 51½ MrshM 3.20 5.4 12 200 59⅞ 59 59 — ½
26¼ 15½ MrshF 1.24 7.8 9 102 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
34⅞ 22⅞ MartM 1.80 5.8 6 326 31¼ 30⅜ 31⅛+ ¼
14 9 MaryK .48 3.8 11 132 12⅞ 12¼ 12½— ¼
26⅜ 18 Md Cup .56 3.0 6 22 18½ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅜
26 15⅝ Masco .52 2.7 8 38 19½ 19¼ 19¼
27½ 14⅝ Masonit 1.20 5.2 8 615 23¼ 22½ 23¼+ ½
15⅜ 11⅛ MasM 1.34e 9.8 10 20 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝
13 8 MassyF 227 10½ 10¼ 10⅜+ ⅛
17¼ 15⅝ MasCp 1.68 10. 16 16½ 16¼ 16⅜+ ⅛
11⅞ 10⅛ MasInc 1.08 9.8 15 11⅛ 11 11 + ⅛
13⅛ 6½ Mattel .15a 2.3 6 277 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
9¼ 3½ Mattel wt 21 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
27⅛ 20⅜ MayDS 1.28 5.7 6 170 22⅞ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
24⅜ 18½ MayerO 1 4.7 10 8 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
5⅞ 3⅛ MaysJW 4 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
29¼ 22½ Maytg 1.60a 6.6 9 55 24¼ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅜
31½ 19¾ McDermt 1 5.0 6 553 20 d19⅝ 20 + ⅛
35⅛ 25⅝ McDr pf2.20 8.3 51 26⅝ 26⅜ 26½— ⅛
32⅛ 28¼ McDr pf2.60 8.7 121 30 29½ 29⅞— ⅛
60½ 40¾ McDnld .36 .9 10 1203 40⅜ d40 40⅛— ⅜
40½ 23⅜ McDonD .75 2.7 7 490 27⅞ 27⅝ 27½— ¼
30⅝ 21⅜ McDonh 1.20 4.7 5 7 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ⅜
30⅛ 22½ McGEd 1.80 7.3 6 262 24⅞ 24½ 24½
34 17⅝ McGrH 1.28 5.1 10 562 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅞— ½
22¾ 12 McLean .64 4.9 5 13 13 12⅞ 13
13 8¼ McLoul 6 35 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
16⅛ 9¾ McMorO .10 .7 38 26 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
15¼ 10 McNeil .80 6.6 6 15 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
33⅝ 16¾ Mead 1.60 6.2 5 731 26½ 25⅝ 25⅞— ⅜
88 45 Mea pfA2.80 4.1 1 67⅜ 67⅜ 67⅜+1⅜
87¾ 45¾ Mea pfB2.80 4.3 1 64½ 64½ 64½—4
39⅞ 18⅜ Measrx .50 1.4 14 316 36 35 36 + ¼
17½ 13¾ Mednco .40 2.8 8 52 14¼ 14 14⅛— ⅜
40⅛ 17⅜ Medtrn .48 1.5 11 36 31⅛ 30⅞ 31⅛
33⅞ 24½ Melville 1.40 5.1 8 310 28 27½ 27⅝
60⅝ 25½ Memorex 4 220 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
37 29⅝ MercStr 1a 2.9 6 9 34½ 34⅛ 34½+ ½
32⅜ 24¾ MerTx 1.48 5.5 6 670 26¾ 26⅝ 26¾— ¼
71⅞ 47⅜ Merck 1.90 2.9 16 362 65¼ 64½ 65¼+ ¾
24¾ 13⅜ MerrLy .88 5.5 8 393 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
39⅞ 26⅝ MesaPet .48 1.3 14 220 35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅜
16⅛ 13¼ Mesab 1.47e 9.3 24 38 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅞+ ⅛
25¼ 17½ Mesta .60e 3.2 33 18 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ 20¼ MGM .60 2.8 10 407 21½ 20⅞ 21¼+ ⅜
71 41⅛ Metrm 2.20 4.2 7 25 52½ 52¼ 52½
16 12½ MchGs 1.30b 8.7 8 7 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
26 23⅝ MhWl pf2.12 8.6 54 24¾ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
19 16⅝ MdCTel 1.40 8.2 7 170 17⅝ 17 17 — ½
26⅜ 21¾ MdCT pf2.06 8.8 8 23⅝ 23 23⅝— ⅜
17⅜ 14¼ MidSUt 1.52 9.9 6 431 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ¼
3 1 MidlndM 12 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
20⅝ 14 MidRos 1.10 6.3 6 36 17¾ 17½ 17½— ⅛
30½ 19½ MillerW .90 3.4 12 260 27 26¾ 26¾— ⅛
25⅛ 12½ MillBrd .80 3.7 7 45 22⅜ 21½ 21⅞— ⅜
18¼ 11½ MilRoy .30 1.8 12 13 17 16¾ 17 + ⅛
23½ 19 MinnGs 1.84 8.3 7 5 22¼ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
66 43 MMM 2.40 4.3 12 479 56⅜ 55⅝ 56⅛+ ⅛
21¼ 18½ MinPL 1.94 9.8 6 11 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞+ ¼
14⅛ 9⅞ MirroAl .96 8.9 12 10 10¾ 10¾ 10⅞+ ⅛
39⅞ 20⅛ Misnins .80 2.6 7 29 31⅛ 31 31 — ⅛
59½ 40½ MPacC 2.80 5.9 5 66 48⅞ 47½ 47½— ⅞
15⅞ 10⅛ MoPSv 1b 8.7 12 28 11¾ 11½ 11½— ⅛
73⅞ 58¼ Mobil 4.80 6.6 7 365 72¼ 71⅞ 72¼+ ¼
4⅛ 2⅛ MobileH 10 50 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
19¼ 12⅛ MdMer .20 1.6 6 126 12⅞ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
15¼ 10⅛ Mohosco .90 8.5 6 17 10⅞ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
14⅞ 6⅛ MohkDta 10 238 10 9½ 9⅞+ ¼
24⅞ 13⅛ MohkR 1.20 8.6 2 14 14 14 — ¼
35⅛ 22 Monrh 1.84 6.3 5 8 29¼ 29 29 — ¼
28⅛ 14 Monogr .52 2.1 6 81 25⅝ 24½ 25¼— ⅜
60¼ 44⅝ Monsan 3.20 7.0 6 433 46⅛ 45¼ 45⅝— ⅜
66⅝ 50⅜ Mons pf2.75 5.2 2 52½ 52 52½—3⅛
18¼ 15⅝ MntDU 1.50 9.0 7 9 16¾ 16⅝ 16¾+ ⅛
24½ 19½ MonPw 2.04 9.5 8 355 21⅞ 21¼ 21⅜
22¼ 18⅛ MonSt 1.80a 9.1 65 19⅞ 19¾ 19⅞
10⅛ 7½ MONY .92e 12. 9 44 8 7⅝ 8
39⅜ 27 MooreM 1 3.3 5 29 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝— ⅛
52 39⅝ Morgan 2.50 5.7 7 138 44¼ 43⅞ 44⅛+ ⅛
30 18⅜ MorKn 1.50 7.1 4 44 21¼ 20⅞ 21⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 13 MorseSh .66 4.5 6 99 14⅞ 14½ 14⅝
8⅜ 5⅛ MtgTrAm 6 31 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾+ ⅛
34⅞ 23½ MorNor 1.28 4.9 8 94 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅜
54⅝ 35 Motrola 1.20 3.3 9 286 36¾ 36 36¼
40½ 27 MtFuel 2.20 7.6 9 24 29 28½ 29 + ⅛
27⅝ 24⅛ MtSTel 2.08 7.8 8 10 26⅝ 26½ 26½+ ⅛
13⅜ 5¼ Munford 891 u14¾ 12 14½+1⅝
8 4 Munfd pf.40 4.6 256 u 8¾ 7⅝ 8⅝+1
20⅞ 14⅝ Munsng 1.20 7.6 7 6 16⅛ 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
18⅝ 11⅛ MurphC 1.28 9.9 8 4 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
57½ 32⅝ MurpOil 1 2.4 11 285 41⅞ 41⅛ 41½+ ⅛
25½ 14 MurryO 1 6.5 6 4 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜
15 12⅜ MutOm 1.32 10. 4 13¼ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
15¼ 7½ MyersL .40 4.0 7 25 10⅛ 10 10⅛
— N—N—N —
22⅞ 12⅜ NCH .64 4.1 9 332 15½ 15 15½+ ¼
70½ 39⅜ NCR 1.60 2.6 8 460 62⅝ 61⅞ 62⅛+ ⅜
25⅛ 15⅜ NLind 1.20 5.8 8 582 20⅝ 20¼ 20⅝+ ⅛
27⅞ 19 NLT 1 5.1 6 554 19⅞ 19½ 19½
10⅞ 5⅝ NVF 1.27t 12. 6 207 10¾ 10½ 10½— ¼
28½ 23⅛ Nabisco 1.50 6.3 8 126 23⅞ 23½ 23¾+ ⅛
32¼ 24⅛ Nalco 1.36 4.5 15 47 30⅜ 30½ 30½
33¼ 12¼ Narco .68 3.8 9 1780 18⅛ 17 18 —8¼
38 21⅜ Nashua 1.30 5.8 5 12 22½ 22⅜ 22⅜
42¾ 13⅝ NatAirl .50 1.3 18 349 39⅝ 38⅞ 39⅛+ ¼
33 20⅜ NAvia 2.13e 8.2 60 26¼ 25½ 25⅞+ ⅛
22⅝ 13½ NatCan .72 3.8 9 103 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
39½ 25 NCan pf1.50 4.5 5 33¼ 33¼ 33¼
18⅞ 9 NtCyL .60 5.6 7 26 10¾ 10¾ 10¾— ¼
31⅜ 26⅞ NtDetr 1.88 6.2 5 7 30⅝ 30¼ 30¼— ⅛
23½ 18 NatDist 1.80 9.2 6 58 19½ 19⅜ 19½
28 23⅝ NatFG 2.38 9.2 6 10 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
26½ 24 NFG pf 2.30 9.2 131 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 15 NatGyp 1.32 8.1 5 472 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼
4⅛ 2¼ NatHom 15 47 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
9⅝ 7⅝ NtLibty .28 3.2 6 12 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
27 15⅝ NMdCr .56 2.8 10 189 20¼ 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅜
31¾ 16¾ NMedE .75 3.8 8 219 20 19 20 + ½
20⅛ 11⅛ NMineSv .56 4.4 19 22 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
35 15⅛ NtPrest 1.50 9.1 8 26 16½ 16¼ 16½+ ⅛
33¼ 15⅛ NtSemic 9 390 19⅝ 18⅝ 19 + ¼
17¾ 12½ NtSvIn 1.08 6.8 6 46 16 16 16 — ⅛
23⅞ 14½ NStand 1.24 7.8 5 7 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
35⅛ 28⅝ NatlSII 2.60 8.3 5 79 31⅜ 30⅞ 31¼— ⅛
6¼ 3⅝ NatTea 6 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
52⅞ 33⅜ Natom 2.10 4.6 5 108 46 45⅛ 45¼— ¼
35 23⅛ Natm pf1.60 5.4 44 29⅝ 29½ 29½— ⅛
24½ 20⅛ NevPw 2 9.7 8 22 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 15 NevP pf1.60 10. z50 16 16 16
20 16½ NevP pf1.74 9.9 z10 17½ 17½ 17½+ ¾
24½ 21 NevP pf2.30 11. z320 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
21⅜ 18¼ NevP pf1.95 10. 3 18¾ 18½ 18¾+ ⅛
24⅝ 21 NEngEl 2.10 9.4 6 41 22½ 22⅜ 22⅜
17½ 15 NEngGE 1.52 9.7 7 11 15¾ 15⅝ 15¾+ ⅛
105½ 97½ NEG pf9.80 9.7 z6450 101 101 101 +1
46 27 NENucl .40 1.1 15 27 37 36½ 36½— ¼
29⅜ 26⅞ NEnP pf2.76 9.9 2 27⅞ 27¾ 27⅞+ ⅛
36 31⅜ NEngT 3.16 9.0 8 9 35¼ 35 35¼+ ¼
19⅜ 16⅜ NYSEG 1.68 9.7 7 77 17½ 17⅛ 17⅜+ ⅜
30 21¼ Newhall .66 2.6 9 6 25⅞ 25½ 25½— ½
25⅛ 15½ Newmt .80 3.3 19 308 24¾ 24 24 — ½
81 66 Newt pf4.50 5.6 1 80 80 80 — ½
12⅝ 6½ Newark 8 72 9½ 9¼ 9¼
15⅝ 13⅝ NiaMP 1.44 10. 7 131 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
40 33 NiaMpf 3.60 10. z100 34½ 34½ 34½
54¾ 45½ NiaMpf 4.85 10. z100 46½ 46½ 46½+ ⅜
12¼ 9⅝ NiagSh 1.01e 10. 4 10 10 10 + ¼
30⅜ 26⅛ Nicor 2.40 8.6 6 39 28⅛ 27¾ 28 — ¼
27⅞ 20¾ NorfWn 1.84 8.2 7 228 22⅜ 22¼ 22½+ ⅛
26⅞ 18½ Norlin 1.60 8.5 4 18 19⅛ 18¾ 18⅞— ⅛
27 20 Norris 1.40 6.5 5 87 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
24½ 14⅝ NACoal .56 2.8 7 17 20⅜ 20¼ 20¼— ⅛
5 2⅜ NoAMtg 49 3 2⅞ 3
34¼ 24¼ NoAPhl 1.50 5.8 5 13 26⅛ 25⅝ 25¾— ⅛
11⅞ 4½ NoCAir .20 3.3 4 288 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅛
7½ 15-16 NoCAir wt 151 2 1⅝ 1¾— ¼
10¾ 9 NoestUt 1.02 11. 7 203 9½ 9¼ 9⅜
16¾ 11 NCaISL .70 5.0 4 36 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 15¼ NIndPS 1.50 9.8 10 250 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅜— ⅛
41¾ 32¼ NorNGs 2.60 7.1 6 103 37⅛ 36½ 36⅝— ½
27⅜ 23¼ NoStPw 2.16 8.9 7 32 24½ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
38½ 23¾ NorTel .80 2.2 10 382 36 35¾ 35¾— ⅛
6½ 3½ Nthgate 71 10 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
49⅞ 22⅝ Nortrp 1.80 5.5 5 187 32¾ 31⅞ 32½— ⅜
37⅛ 22¾ NwstAirl .75 3.1 9 172 24¾ 24½ 24½
28¾ 21⅜ NwtBcp 1.16 4.9 7 106 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 26⅜ NwtEnr 2.40 8.0 6 18 30 29¾ 30 — ⅜
35 23 NwtInd 1.75 6.6 5 171 26⅝ 25¾ 26⅛+ ⅜
46½ 28⅝ NwtInd wd 3 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞+ ⅜
26⅝ 24 NwtP pf2.36 9.3 253 25½ 25¼ 25½+ ⅜
12⅞ 9⅝ NwMLt 1e 10. 9 20 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
38⅜ 27½ NwStW 1.40 4.8 6 2 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅛
27¾ 22 Norton 1.15 5.0 6 39 22⅞ 22 22⅞+ ⅜
21⅝ 15⅝ NorSim .92b 6.0 6 437 15½ d15¼ 15⅜— ⅛
36¼ 25¼ Nucor .36 1.0 6 64 35⅛ 34⅜ 34⅝— ¼
— O—O—O —
26 16⅛ OKC 1.20 4.7 10 249 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅝+ ½
22¼ 14⅝ Oakind .40 1.9 14 205 20¾ 20⅝ 20¾+ ¼
26¾ 14⅜ OcciPet 1.25 7.0 1294 18⅛ 17¾ 17⅞
13½ 4⅛ OcciPet wt 104 6½ 6¼ 6⅜+ ⅛
84⅝ 48½ OccIP pf3.60 6.2 1 58 58 58 + ⅞
82½ 43½ OccIP pf 4 7.0 7 57½ 57 57½—1½
27 22 OccIP pf2.50 11. 15 23½ 23¼ 23¼
24 18½ OccIP pf2.12 11. 3 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ¼
24⅞ 19½ OccIP pf2.30 11. 3 20⅞ 20¾ 20¾— ⅛
35¼ 23⅜ Ogden 1.80 6.6 5 42 27⅜ 27¼ 27⅜— ½
19 14⅝ OhioEd 1.76 11. 13 483 16 15⅞ 16
50 41 OhEd pf4.40 10. z200 42¼ 42¼ 42¼
93½ 77 OhEd pf8.20 11. z10 77½ 77½ 77½—1¾
97½ 80¾ OhEd pf8.64 11. z10 81¾ 81¾ 81¾+1
109 99½ OhE pf10.48 10. z50 101 101 101 —1½
111 102 OhE pf10.76 10. z100 103 103 103
25⅛ 21¼ OhP pfG2.27 10. 2 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
87¼ 73½ OhP pfD7.76 10. z10 75 75 75 —1⅜
18⅜ 16⅛ OklaGE 1.60 9.1 9 127 17½ 17⅜ 17½+ ⅛
10⅜ 8⅝ OklGE pf.80 9.1 z200 8¾ 8⅝ 8¾— ½
24⅜ 18 OklaNG 1.60 7.4 6 48 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ⅛
25⅛ 13⅝ Olin .88 4.9 7 135 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ¼
36½ 19 Omark 1.12 3.9 5 29 29 28¾ 28¾— ⅛
23½ 15½ Oneida .84 4.2 7 31 20 19½ 19⅞+ ⅜
11½ 9½ Opelika .84 8.0 6 5 10½ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
16¾ 14⅛ OranRk 1.52 10. 7 17 15 14¾ 15 + ⅛
10⅞ 4⅜ Orange .20 3.0 4 13 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝
9¼ 7⅝ OrionC .30 3.6 6 27 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼
23½ 15⅞ OutMar 1.40 7.7 5 84 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ¼
33⅝ 18⅝ OutletCo 1 4.9 5 22 20¼ 20 20¼
18½ 13 OverhDr .84 5.2 6 59 16¼ 16 16¼+ ¼
26⅛ 16 OvrnTr 1.10 6.2 4 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
29 20⅜ OverSh .50b 2.4 4 118 20⅝ d20⅛ 20½— ½
35⅛ 24½ OwenC 1.20 4.5 6 109 26¾ 26⅜ 26½— ⅜
24⅜ 17⅛ Owenill 1.26 6.5 5 524 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅜
76 60 Owill pf4.75 7.5 1 63 63 63 — ¼
12⅝ 8 Oxfrdln .68 7.1 5 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
— P—Q —
19¼ 15½ PHH Gp .64 4.1 8 126 16¼ 15½ 15½— ⅜
12⅛ 8 PNBMl .82e 8.5 8 9 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
31½ 23⅝ PPG 1.84 7.0 6 108 26¼ 25⅞ 26¼+ ⅜
21⅝ 10⅛ PSA 5 464 15⅛ 13⅞ 14½—1
13⅞ 11⅛ PacAS 1.24 10. 36 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜
25⅛ 21⅜ PacGE 2.32 9.6 8 1245 24½ 24 24¼— ¼
21⅝ 18⅝ PacLtg 2 9.4 7 95 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅜+ ⅛
57⅝ 34⅝ PacLm 2.20 5.2 12 62 42½ 41⅝ 42¼— ⅜
21½ 17 PNwTel 1.64 9.1 7 49 18 17⅞ 18 + ⅛
54⅝ 30¼ PacPet 1.14 2.1 12 2 54½ 54 54 — ⅜
23 19¼ PacPw 1.92 9.3 8 160 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝
16¾ 14 PacTT 1.40 9.5 8 47 15 14⅝ 14¾— ⅛
16½ 10 PacTin .80 5.5 6 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 6¼ PaineW .44 6.2 4 47 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
17 12⅝ PalW pf1.30 9.6 2 13½ 13½ 13½
20⅛ 13⅞ PalmBc 1.20 7.2 4 89 17 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
8¼ 3⅞ Pamida .12 2.8 10 56 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼
10¼ 4⅜ PanAm 3 684 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞
48 36⅛ PanEP 2.80 6.2 7 151 45 44⅞ 45 + ¼
23⅛ 14⅝ Paprclt 1.14b 6.5 7 20 17⅝ 17⅜ 17½
16¾ 10⅜ Pargas 1.08 8.5 11 8 12⅞ 12⅝ 12¾— ⅛
22½ 18⅛ ParkDr .24 1.2 7 460 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
30¾ 20¼ ParHan 1.10 4.6 7 45 24⅝ 24 24⅛— ½
29⅜ 17½ ParkPn .60b 2.2 9 95 28 27½ 27⅝— ⅜
14¼ 7 PatPtl 25 104 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
24½ 15½ Pavlsnw .50 2.7 9 137 18⅝ 18½ 18½
29⅞ 20⅛ Peabdy .28b 1.4 8 89 20⅜ d19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
12⅜ 5½ Pengo 30 7½ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
19⅛ 13⅞ PenCen 1818 17½ 17 17½+ ½
10½ 9⅝ PennCn prA 14 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
6⅜ 5 PenCn prB 4409 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅛
4⅞ 2⅝ PenDix 110 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
43¼ 29⅞ Penney 1.76 5.9 7 312 29⅞ 29¼ 29⅝+ ⅜
22⅜ 19 PaPL 1.92 9.1 7 191 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅜
51 44 PaPL pf4.40 9.9 z30 44½ 44½ 44½
52 44 PaPL pf4.50 10. z740 45½ 45 45 — ½
94½ 80 PaPL pf8.40 10. z150 83¼ 82¾ 82¼
127 112½ PaPL pf 13 11. z160 115¾ 115¾ 115¾+ ¼
96½ 82 PaPL pf8.70 10. z10 85½ 85½ 85½+1
42½ 30½ Penwlt 2.20 7.2 7 64 31 30½ 30⅝
62¾ 46 Penw pf2.50 5.4 2 46 46 46
26½ 20 Penw pf1.60 7.9 11 20¼ 20 20¼+ ¼
34⅝ 26⅜ Pennzol 2 6.1 9 277 33 32¼ 33 + ⅜
37⅜ 31⅜ PeopGs 2.88 8.6 7 49 33⅜ 33⅛ 33⅜+ ⅛
33⅞ 23¼ PepsiCo 1 4.2 10 1239 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞+ ⅛
31 17⅛ PerkinE .52 1.9 12 332 27½ 27⅛ 27¼— ¼
17¾ 8⅛ Periec 6 141 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
35⅞ 27 Petroln 1.04 3.0 8 149 34⅝ 34⅜ 34½— ⅛
25⅞ 20⅜ PetRs 2.47e 12. 29 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
23⅛ 19 PetRs pf1.75 9.0 5 19⅞ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
39 25½ Pfizer 1.32 4.4 10 495 30⅜ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅛
28⅞ 17⅞ PhelpD .60 2.3 23 195 26½ 26 26⅛— ⅛
19 15 PhilaEl 1.80 11. 10 205 16⅝ 16⅜ 16¼
83 73½ PhilE pf 7 9.0 z30 78 78 78
100⅜ 85 PhilE pf8.75 9.9 z1100 88½ 88½ 88½+1½
106¼ 98 PhilE pf9.52 9.4 z60 101¼ 101¼ 101¼
85 70 PhilE pf7.75 11. z180 71¾ 71¾ 71¾— ¼
28¾ 17½ PhilaSub .96 4.1 7 31 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅜
76¼ 56 PhilMr 2.05 3.1 10 562 65⅞ 65⅜ 65⅝+ ⅜
8½ 3⅞ Philind .28 6.2 5 19 4½ 4½ 4½
13¼ 9¾ Philind pf 1 9.6 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅛
36⅜ 27½ PhilPel 1.20 3.7 7 846 32⅝ 31¾ 32⅜+ ⅜
18 8⅝ PhilVH .60 5.2 4 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
14½ 8⅞ PiedAvt .24 2.3 5 67 10⅜ 10⅛ 10½
10¼ 5⅞ Pier 1 .20 2.0 5 27 9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞+ ⅛
47¾ 32 Pilsbry 1.52 4.6 7 205 32⅞ 32¼ 32¾+ ⅜
31½ 24½ Pioner 1.92 6.5 8 94 29⅞ 29 29⅜+ ½
22⅛ 11⅛ PionrEl 10 8 21¾ 21⅜ 21¾+ ⅜
29 18½ PitnevB 1.20 5.0 7 97 24 23½ 24 + ½
25⅛ 19¾ PittFrg .90 4.5 8 5 19⅝ d19⅝ 19⅝
26 16 Pittsln 1.20 6.2 28 199 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
10⅜ 3⅞ PlanRsc 7 110 6 5¾ 6 — ⅛
23⅞ 10⅜ Plantrn .12 .6 14 49 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅜
32¼ 6⅛ Playboy .12 .7 22 192 17¾ 17⅛ 17⅛— ½
24⅛ 16⅛ Plessy 1.25e 5.6 9 33 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ¼
31½ 16 Pneumo 1 4.5 10 36 22¼ 21⅝ 22
14⅞ 11⅛ PogoPd .20b 1.4 10 308 14 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
60¼ 23½ Polarold 1 2.5 11 3183 40½ 39½ 40¼+ ⅜
30½ 15⅛ Pndrosa .40 2.4 6 120 16¾ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
36 18½ PopeTal 1.16 4.5 5 53 26½ 26 26 — ¼
22½ 13 Portec .80b 4.8 8 49 16½ 15⅝ 16½+1⅛
20 16½ PortGE 1.70 9.6 13 1699 17¾ 17⅝ 17¾
111½ 99⅞ PoG pf11.50 11. z290 103¾ 103 103¾+ ¼
28⅛ 23⅜ PorG pf2.60 10. 1 25 25 25 + ¼
39½ 23⅜ Potlch 1.16 3.8 7 34 30⅜ 29⅞ 30⅜+ ⅜
15⅜ 13½ PotmEl 1.34 10. 8 360 13⅞ d13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
57 44¼ PotEl pf4.50 9.5 z2000 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝— ¼
26½ 15½ Premier .64 2.5 10 24 26⅛ 26 26 — ¼
44⅜ 21¼ PrimeCm 20 220 29 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
93 73⅜ ProclG 3 3.7 12 249 81¼ 80¾ 81¼+ ⅜
16¼ 8½ ProdRsh .50 4.1 8 2 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛
26¾ 16¾ Proler 36 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
18½ 15⅞ PSvCol 1.60 9.9 10 104 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
24¾ 21⅜ PSCol pf2.10 9.7 5 21¾ 21¾ 21¾+ ⅛
29 24 PSInd 2.16 8.7 9 56 24⅞ 24½ 24⅞+ ⅜
22½ 18⅞ PSvNH 2.12 10. 6 59 20½ 20¼ 20¼
29¾ 25 PSNH pf2.75 11. z100 25½ 25¼ 25½
22⅜ 18⅞ PSvNM 1.76 9.1 7 78 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
24⅜ 20 PSvEG 2.20 10. 7 506 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
25¼ 21⅜ PSEG pf2.17 9.7 34 22⅜ 22¼ 22⅜— ⅛
27¼ 24½ PSEG pf2.43 9.9 2 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜— ⅛
123½ 109 PSE pf12.25 11. z200 111 110½ 110½—1½
92⅝ 80 PSEG pf7.80 9.6 z540 81½ 81¼ 81½+ ⅜
10⅜ 5⅛ Publick 126 6⅛ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 3½ Pueblo 4 21 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅜ 4¼ PR Cem 3 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
18¼ 15⅝ PgSPL 1.56 9.5 8 117 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜
48 24 Pullmn 1.60 5.1 5 144 31⅞ 30¾ 31⅜+ ½
20⅛ 14⅝ Purex 1.16 7.3 8 14 16 15¾ 16 + ⅛
6¼ 2⅝ PuritnFa 8 705 5⅛ 4⅞ 5
30¼ 19⅞ Puratr 1.28 5.1 8 15 25¼ 25⅛ 25¼
27⅝ 20⅛ QuakO 1.20 5.2 6 172 23½ 23 23 — ⅜
19⅝ 12¼ QuakSrO .88 6.3 10 28 14 13⅞ 14
25 18⅝ Quanex 1 4.5 7 19 22¼ 22 22½
12½ 4⅞ Questor .20 2.5 10 17 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
— R—R—R —
33⅞ 23 RCA 1.40 5.5 7 1292 25⅝ 25 25¼+ ⅛
74 58½ RCA pf 4 6.9 10 58¼ d57¾ 57¾—1⅛
17½ 9¾ RTE .60 5.7 5 24 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ⅜
20 9 RLC .56 4.4 4 143 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
16¼ 11 RalsPur .58 4.8 8 559 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ¼
17 4⅛ Ramad .12a 1.2 29 1797 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
20¼ 14¼ Ranco .76 5.3 6 17 14½ 14¼ 14¼
16¼ 6⅝ RapAm .40e 2.6 3 54 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝
52¼ 25 RapA pf2.25 4.6 3 50 49⅛ 49¼— ⅜
58 31 RapA pf 3 5.4 1 55¾ 55⅝ 55¾—1
49¾ 24½ Raybt 1.60b 4.7 6 112 35½ 33⅞ 34⅝— ¼
27¾ 14⅝ Raymndin 1 6.9 4 47 14⅝ d14⅛ 14½— ¼
58⅝ 31½ Raythn 1.60 3.6 9 310 44⅝ 43⅞ 44⅜+ ⅜
32⅞ 18⅜ ReadBat 1 4.8 7 45 20¾ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
21 12¼ RitRet 1.93 13. 8 6 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅜— ⅛
7⅝ 3½ Redman 1.60 34 4 39 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
11⅜ 7⅛ ReeceCp .60 7.5 7 11 8¼ 8 8
29¼ 21⅞ ReevsB 1.80 6.2 4 4 29 29 29
16⅜ 10¾ ReichCh .74 6.2 9 6 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
41 27⅝ ReinEl 1.50 4.7 7 111 31¾ 31⅛ 31⅞+ ⅜
39⅝ 25½ ReinGp 1.60b 4.4 4 489 36⅛ 35¾ 36 + ¼
59 40¼ ReiG pf 2.20 4.0 5 55 55 55
27⅜ 23⅞ ReiG pf 2.60 11. 14 24¼ 24⅜ 24¼+ ⅛
28⅜ 25 Relin pf2.68 10. 9 26⅜ 26⅝ 26⅜+ ⅛
23½ 11¼ RepCp .32e 1.6 4 90 20¼ 19⅝ 20⅛
30 20⅜ RepFnS 1.50 5.5 5 85 27½ 27 27½+ ⅛
3 1⅝ RepMtg 6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
27⅜ 21¼ RepSII 1.80a 7.7 3 121 23⅝ 23½ 23½+ ⅛
25⅛ 20⅝ RepTex 1 4.7 6 29 21½ 21¼ 21¼
16½ 9 ResvOil .24 1.8 11 346 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ¼
26¼ 19½ RsOil pf1.75 7.5 26 23¾ 23½ 23¼+ ¼
31½ 18 RevcoD .64 2.9 9 604 22 21⅝ 22 +1¼
19⅛ 10½ Revere 4 30 15⅛ 15¼ 15⅜
59 37⅞ Revlon 1.30 2.7 13 557 48 47½ 47⅞+ ⅛
20½ 11⅛ Rexham .60 3.5 8 29 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 15¼ Rexnrd .96 5.2 6 726 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅜— ⅛
65 53½ Reynln 3.80 6.8 6 262 55⅞ 55⅛ 55⅝+ ⅜
75 58½ Revln pf2.25 3.7 2 60½ 60½ 60½+ ½
49⅛ 48⅜ Revln pf4.10 8.3 548 49⅛ 49¼ 49⅛+ ⅛
39¾ 24½ RevMtl 1.80 5.3 6 157 34½ 33⅝ 34½+ ⅜
25¼ 15⅝ RichCo 1.20 6.2 5 25 19½ 19 19¼— ⅛
31 19⅝ RchMer 1.06 4.8 8 196 22 21⅝ 22
22¼ 15⅝ RiegelT 1.50 8.8 6 12 17⅛ 16¾ 17 — ⅛
35¼ 20⅞ RioGran .90 3.3 6 54 27¼ 26⅞ 27 — ½
18¼ 12⅜ RioGr pf .80 5.6 105 14⅜ 14 14¼— ⅜
26 16⅞ RiteAid .42 2.2 7 32 19¼ 19 19¼+ ¼
29½ 17 Robshw 1.30 7.1 6 x16 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅜+ ⅛
35 22⅝ Robtsn 1.90 6.9 5 7 27½ 27¼ 27½
12⅞ 8½ Robins .40 4.6 8 161 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
19⅛ 16½ RochG 1.44b 9.5 7 26 17 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
20⅛ 15½ RochTl 1.56 8.8 7 75 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅜
15¼ 10½ Rockowr 1 9.0 5 44 11¼ 11 11⅛— ⅛
38⅛ 29⅝ Rockwl 2.40 6.7 6 156 36 35⅞ 36 + ⅛
93¼ 73⅜ Rklnt pf4.75 5.5 7 87¼ 87 87 —2
40½ 29¼ RohmH 1.52 4.6 8 105 33½ 33 33 — ⅛
19⅞ 7⅞ Rohrind 5 68 13⅝ 13½ 13¾+ ⅜
23 15 Rollins .60 3.6 8 13 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝
62¾ 25½ Rolm 31 228 58 56 57⅞+ ½
31⅝ 30 Rolm wi 16 29 d28⅝ 29 —1
6¼ 2½ Ronson 5 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅞
11⅛ 9⅝ Roper .90 8.8 2 45 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
21½ 13 Rorer .76 4.3 13 3011 17⅝ 15¾ 17⅝+2⅝
25¼ 15 Rosario .50a 2.1 12 107 24¼ 23½ 24
27¼ 12¼ Rowan .10 .5 11 75 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅜+ ⅜
20⅞ 13 RC Cos 1.04 7.6 8 1 26 13¾ 13½ 13⅝
65½ 55⅞ RoylD 4.85e 7.5 7 225 64⅝ 64⅝ 64⅝
34¼ 21⅜ Rubbrm .76 3.3 9 23 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ¼
13⅝ 9¼ RussTog .88 8.9 8 14 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞
23¼ 14⅞ RyanH 1 6.2 7 32 16⅜ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
30⅜ 13½ RyderS .80 3.8 6 158 21⅛ 20⅝ 21 + ⅜
— S—S—S —
10⅞ 5⅞ SCA .35t 4.6 12 270 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
23½ 15⅛ SCM 1.10 6.5 4 119 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅜
23¼ 6¼ SPSTec .50 3.2 7 47 15¾ 15⅜ 15¾+ ¼
36⅞ 22½ Sabine .56 1.7 22 44 33⅝ 33¼ 33¼— ⅛
13 6⅜ Safadin .32 2.9 10 87 11 10⅝ 10⅝
46 35⅝ Safewy 2.60 6.2 7 78 42 41⅝ 41⅝— ¼
16¾ 9½ SagaCp .44 4.5 5 45 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ¼
29⅞ 21⅜ SJoMn 1.30 5.0 13 162 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+ ⅜
14 12⅛ StJoLP 1.26 10. 7 9 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝
43⅝ 34⅝ StLSaF 2.50 6.6 5 21 38 37¾ 38
12½ 10 SPaul 1e 9.5 26 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
35¼ 25½ StRegP 1.80 6.3 7 256 28⅞ 28⅜ 28¾— ⅛
8¾ 5½ Salant .40 6.3 4 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
21¾ 8½ Sambos .60 6.9 6 643 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
16⅜ 14¼ SDieGE 1.44 9.4 8 184 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛
16½ 9 SJuanR 1.05t 7.0 21 10 15 14⅞ 15 + ¼
23½ 12⅞ Sanders .40 2.2 9 78 18¼ 17¾ 18¼+ ½
39½ 29⅛ SFeInd 2.20 6.6 6 149 33½ 33 33¼— ¼
40½ 22⅜ SFeInt .72 2.7 10 225 26⅝ 26⅜ 26½— ⅛
19⅜ 13 SgtWel .88 6.3 7 1 14 14 14
7⅝ 4⅜ SaulRE 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8½ 3½ SavASfp 18 59 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
15 6¾ SavOnD .36 4.2 7 69 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅜
13⅛ 10⅛ SavEIP 1 9.1 4 48 11⅛ 11 11
15⅜ 12⅛ SavE A 1.34 9.8 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 11½ SavE pf1.28 11. 8 12 11¾ 11¾— ¼
24¼ 11⅜ Savin .50 3.9 3 80 13 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅜ Saxon 7 107 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
6 2⅞ Schaefer 14 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
38 26⅜ SchrPlo 1.24 4.3 8 244 29⅛ 29 29
16¾ 9¼ Schlitz .40 4.0 24 x115 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 + ¼
103¼ 64⅝ Schlmb 1.65 1.4 16 1085 97⅛ 96⅛ 96⅝—1⅛
21⅜ 18 SCOA .80 4.2 8 101 18⅞ 18¼ 18⅞+ ⅛
6⅞ 3½ ScotLad .36r 8.5 89 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
36⅛ 22 ScotFet 1.60 6.7 6 74 23¾ 23 23¾+ ⅜
21¾ 15⅞ ScottF .64 3.5 7 90 18¼ 18 18¼— ⅛
19¼ 12⅝ ScottP .84 5.1 7 288 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
12⅞ 8⅛ Scottys .32 2.9 7 31 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞— ⅜
24⅞ 17¾ Scovill 1.40 7.3 6 57 19⅞ 19 19¼
59 42 Scovll pf2.50 5.6 2 45½ 45 45 — ½
8⅞ 6⅛ Scudder 16 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
9⅞ 8½ Scud pf .81e 9.0 23 9 8⅞ 9 + ¼
15¼ 11⅜ SeaCA pf1.46 11. 17 13 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛
36⅞ 16⅜ SeaConl .42 2.2 5 352 19½ 18½ 19¼+ ⅛
35⅞ 23⅜ SeabCL 2.20 8.8 5 73 25⅛ 24⅞ 25
15½ 7 SeabWA .40b 3.2 5 157 12⅝ 12¼ 12½— ⅜
31½ 23 Seafst 1.12 4.4 7 55 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜
30¾ 20⅞ Seagrm 1.12 3.8 11 132 29⅜ 29⅜ 29¾
17½ 9⅝ Seagrv .17e 1.2 8 18 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝
29¼ 14⅝ SealPw 1.10 5.7 6 11 19½ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ SearleG .52 4.2 9 787 12¼ 11⅞ 12¼+ ⅛
28⅛ 19¾ Sears 1.28 6.4 8 1546 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
14¾ 7¼ Seatrain 5 128 7¼ d 7⅛ 7¼
48¼ 25½ Sedco .64 2.5 8 127 26¼ 25½ 25½—1
15⅜ 11⅛ SeigLt 1.20b 9.8 6 15 12½ 12¼ 12¼
11½ 7⅛ SvCplnl .28 3.7 5 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 7⅞ Shaksor .48 5.2 6 48 9¼ 9 9¼+ ⅛
28¾ 11⅛ Shaklee .74 5.1 5 28 14½ 13⅞ 14½+ ½
34½ 17⅜ Shapell .15 .6 3 49 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝
17½ 5⅞ ShearH .40 4.1 3 116 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
37⅜ 29 ShellOil 2 6.0 6 274 33⅞ 33 33¼— ⅛
52½ 37⅜ ShellT 1.33e 2.5 11 213 u53½ 53 53½+1
14⅛ 8⅞ ShelGlo .70 6.7 4 36 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜
21¼ 14¼ ShelG pf1.35 8.3 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼— ½
31⅞ 19⅝ Shrwin 28 58 21½ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
58 44 Shrw pf 4.40 9.2 z50 48 48 48 — ½
14⅝ 12½ SierPac 1.22 9.2 7 16 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
27⅝ 19⅝ Signal .80 3.8 5 271 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅛— ⅛
38⅜ 28⅜ Signode 1.28 4.8 6 12 31 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅜
21⅛ 8⅝ SimPrec .24 1.6 12 90 15 14⅞ 15
14⅝ 8⅛ SimpPat .56 5.2 11 244 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞— ¼
24⅝ 13⅝ Singer .80 6.0 4 272 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅛
38⅜ 30¼ Singr pf3.50 11. 10 31⅞ 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
30⅞ 20¼ Skaggs .80 3.2 8 19 25½ 24¾ 24¾— ⅛
29½ 11⅞ Skil Cp .40e 1.4 10 39 28¼ 28⅛ 28¼
17⅛ 9½ Skyline .48 4.6 7 74 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
24⅞ 14⅛ SmithA 1.40 8.1 3 11 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
50½ 30½ Smithlnl .92 2.1 8 39 44½ 44⅛ 44¼— ⅜
102½ 48⅜ Smtkin 2.40 2.7 16 485 87½ 86 87½+1¾
26⅛ 16½ Smucker 1 5.3 7 1 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
44⅞ 27⅝ SnapOn 1.28 3.4 13 138 37⅝ 36⅞ 37⅝+ ⅜
9¼ 7 SonyCp .10e 1.2 13 193 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
21½ 17⅞ SooLIn 6 20 18⅜ 18 18
6½ 2⅞ SoAtlTr 30 3⅝ 3½ 3½
19 16 SCrEG 1.68 9.5 8 59 17¾ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
20⅜ 17 SoJerIn 1.68 9.1 8 4 18⅜ 18½ 18½— ¼
45⅜ 24⅜ Soutdwn .60 1.5 7 16 39¾ 38⅞ 39⅜+1
15⅞ 10⅞ SoetBk .60 4.9 6 44 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛
9¼ 7⅛ SoetPS 1.17t 15. 7 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
27⅜ 22⅞ SoCalE 2.48 9.4 8 180 26¾ 26½ 26½
17⅛ 13¼ SouthCo 1.54 11. 9 788 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
20⅜ 17⅞ SoInGE 1.52 8.6 6 6 18 17⅞ 17¾— ⅛
38⅜ 29½ SoNRes 1.25 3.7 7 39 34⅜ 33½ 34⅛+ ⅜
39½ 34½ SNETel 3.20 8.6 6 11 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛
34⅛ 25 SouPac 2.40 8.7 6 158 27⅜ 27 27½
57¼ 44½ SouRy 3.20 6.6 6 63 48¾ 47¾ 48⅛+ ⅛
56 43 SoRy pf 3 6.2 11 48½ 47⅜ 48¼— ⅛
29¾ 27⅝ SoRy pf 2.60 9.5 1 27½ d27½ 27½— ⅛
26⅜ 18½ SoUnCo 1.76 7.7 8 21 23 22⅞ 23
34⅜ 22⅛ Soutind .72b 2.7 8 9 123 26 26 — ⅛
57⅛ 38⅝ SouRoyl 1 1.8 16 312 56¾ 56⅛ 56½+ ⅜
17⅜ 16⅜ SwtAir n .28 1.7 4 67 17 d16⅜ 16⅞— ⅛
29⅛ 23⅝ SwtBsh 1.24 5.2 6 53 23⅝ d23½ 23⅝
17 8½ SwtFore .30 2.0 5 112 15½ 15¼ 15⅛— ⅛
32½ 20 SwtFl pf1.50 5.1 6 29½ 29½ 29½
15⅛ 13¼ SwtPS 1.28 9.3 8 104 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
17⅜ 12½ SpartF .40 2.7 7 28 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
15½ 8⅞ Sparton .60 4.8 12 6 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
26⅞ 15⅛ SpectPh 15 78 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
23½ 14½ SperryH 1 6.7 5 3 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
49⅜ 37⅜ SprryR 1.32 2.9 7 695 45⅝ 44⅞ 45¼— ⅛
20⅝ 12⅜ SprngsM 1.05 6.9 6 114 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
27 19⅝ SquarD 1.50 6.5 8 58 23⅛ 23⅛ 23¼+ ⅛
37⅜ 22 Squibb 1.08 3.3 13 372 33⅛ 32⅜ 32⅞
13⅜ 11⅛ StaRite .70 5.8 6 20 12⅜ 12 12⅛
23 16½ Staley 1 4.9 16 31 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ⅜
29⅝ 22½ StBrnd 1.36 5.7 9 67 24⅜ 24 24 — ½
35 19½ StBPnt .56 2.8 9 15 19⅞ 19¾ 19¾— ⅛
20½ 11⅜ StdMotA .64 4.2 8 14 15⅜ 15¼ 15⅜
48⅞ 37⅛ StOllCl 2.80 6.3 7 776 44⅞ 44⅛ 44⅝+ ⅜
58½ 44 StOlnd 3 5.6 7 1056 54 53½ 54 + ⅛
50 28⅝ StOllOh .88 1.9 12 423 47⅛ 46⅞ 47 — ¼
64 57⅝ SOOh pf3.75 6.6 z130 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝— ½
12¼ 6¼ StPacCp .50b 6.3 4 50 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ⅛
17⅝ 12⅝ Standex .65 4.3 7 25 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
29 22¼ StanW 1.08 4.6 7 16 23⅞ 23½ 23½— ⅜
30¼ 22⅜ Starret 1.32 4.5 6 15 29⅜ 29 29¼— ½
5⅜ 3½ StMutlnv 22 46 4⅞ 4¼ 4¼
12⅛ 9⅞ StaMSe 1.05 10. 12 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
49½ 36 StaufCh 2 5.2 7 112 39 38⅝ 38⅝— ⅛
13 8½ Sterchl .56a 5.7 5 13 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
8 6½ SterlBco .66 9.3 4 13 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
19¼ 12¾ SterlDg .77 4.9 10 1726 16⅛ 15¾ 15⅞+ ⅛
4⅞ 3⅛ SterPre .12b 3.7 11 11 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
25½ 12⅛ Sterndnl .50 2.1 10 121 24½ 23⅝ 24 — ½
18⅛ 13⅝ StevenJ 1.20b 8.6 5 29 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
38⅜ 27½ StewWa 2.10 6.9 6 8 30¼ 30¼ 30¼+ ⅛
31½ 17¾ StakVC 1.32 4.7 9 47 28⅝ 27⅞ 28⅛— ⅜
54¼ 42⅝ StoneW 2.75r 6.0 8 6 45⅞ 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅛
28 10½ StonCon .60 2.1 21 178 u28⅛ 26 28⅛+2⅛
20⅛ 13½ StopShp 1.10 7.2 4 9 15¼ 15 15¼+ ¼
38⅞ 17⅞ StorTec 13 880 31⅛ 30⅛ 30⅞— ⅛
35¼ 27⅛ StorerB 1.30 4.3 8 40 30⅜ 30 30⅜
17¾ 12½ StridRit 1.08 7.9 6 11 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
32⅜ 27⅜ StuWor 1.25 4.5 5 186 28⅛ d27⅛ 27⅞+ ⅛
5 2¾ SuavSho .20 5.7 12 21 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
23¼ 16½ SubPrG 1.32 6.4 6 7 20⅜ 20½ 20⅝— ⅛
32 20 SunChm .60 2.3 5 25 26¼ 26 26 — ⅛
27¼ 19 SunEl .60 2.6 14 78 23¼ 22¾ 22⅞— ⅛
47⅞ 35¼ SunCo 2.80 6.4 6 398 43½ 43⅛ 43½+ ⅜
48⅜ 36⅜ SunC pf 2.25 5.0 9 44⅜ 44⅜ 44⅜— ⅛
24⅜ 16⅛ Sunbm 1.40 7.2 6 x232 19¾ 19¼ 19⅜— ⅛
24⅞ 19 Sundstr .80 3.6 7 x13 22⅛ 22 22¼
69¾ 50 Sunds pf3.50 6.4 x3 55 55 55 + ⅜
15½ 9 SunsM .20a 1.3 29 732 u16¼ 15⅞ 16 + ⅜
20¼ 15⅞ SuprVal .54 3.2 9 256 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
344½ 241 SuprOll 2.80 .9 36 19 328 324 326½—1½
16⅛ 9⅜ SupmkG .42 3.6 5 79 12 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
13⅛ 5 Supsco 8 6⅛ 6¼ 6¼+ ⅛
11⅛ 7⅞ SutroM .90e 9.7 9 11 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
29⅝ 15⅛ Swank 1.40a 6.4 6 18 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
21¼ 14½ Sybron .96 5.5 7 106 17¾ 17½ 17½— ¼
16 7⅝ Sysiron .10 1.1 8 7 9⅛ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
— T—T—T —
20⅛ 10⅝ TRE .84 6.1 7 101 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
47⅞ 31 TRW 1.80 5.3 6 171 33⅞ 33⅝ 33⅞+ ⅛
92¾ 69⅞ TRW pf 4.40 6.0 6 73⅛ 73½ 73½— ⅛
81 64¼ TRW pr4.50 6.9 2 65⅜ 65⅜ 65⅜+ ⅝
25¼ 17½ TaftBrd .60 3.0 7 30 19⅞ 19¼ 19¾+ ⅛
15⅜ 10⅛ Talley 1 9.4 6 121 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝— ¼
15⅝ 11⅛ Talley pf 1 9.0 11 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
21⅞ 16½ TampE 1.32 7.5 7 160 17⅞ 17⅛ 17½— ⅛
34⅞ 19¾ Tandy 7 591 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛
30⅞ 13½ Tandycft 11 82 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅜+ ⅛
13⅛ 7¼ Tappan .28 2.8 50 34 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
15½ 7⅝ Tchncolr .60 5.5 7 37 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
14⅞ 7⅞ Technicn 9 169 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜— ⅛
54 32½ Tektrnx .64 1.3 14 144 50½ 49⅞ 49⅞— ⅜
10⅛ 6⅛ Telecor 7 125 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜
126⅞ 71¼ Teledn 9.14t 8.1 6 1273 113 110⅞ 113 +1½
14⅞ 8¼ Teleprml 16 375 12½ 12 12½+ ¼
9¼ 3 Telex 9 270 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
34½ 28¼ Tennco 2.20 7.5 7 762 29⅝ 29¼ 29½
89½ 81⅛ Tenc pr 7.40 8.8 301 83¾ 83¼ 83⅝+ ⅛
128½ 104½ Tennc pf5.50 5.0 2 109 108½ 109 —2
12⅜ 6¾ Tesoro 5 303 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 19⅛ Tesor pf2.16 10. 41 21⅜ 20⅞ 21 — ½
27⅝ 22½ Texaco 2 8.2 7 1129 24¼ 24 24¼+ ⅛
41¾ 35 TexCm 1.40 3.8 8 89 36⅜ 36⅛ 36⅜— ⅛
47 32 TexEst 2.30 5.9 7 43 39 38½ 38⅞
30¼ 26¼ TxET pf2.87 11. 18 27⅜ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
48½ 34⅝ TexGT 2.64 6.9 7 20 38⅜ 38⅛ 38⅜+ ⅜
21 16 TexInd .60 3.1 5 72 19⅝ 19⅛ 19¼— ⅛
92½ 61⅜ TexInst 2 2.5 13 307 79 78⅝ 78¾— ½
11⅛ 5⅝ TexInt 19 519 9⅛ 8¾ 9⅛+ ⅛
36½ 24⅝ TexOGs .36b 1.1 9 220 34⅛ 33¼ 34⅛+ ⅜
57 41¼ TxPcLd .40e .9 15 2 45⅞ 45⅞ 45⅞+ ⅛
22¼ 18 TexUtil 1.64 8.4 8 434 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ Texsalt 1.20 5.2 17 104 23 22⅞ 23¼
44⅝ 35¼ Texglf pf 3 7.1 55 42⅛ 42 42⅛+ ⅛
13½ 2½ TexfI Ind 8 149 8⅛ 7¾ 8 — ⅛
35 23 Textron 1.80 7.6 5 450 23¾ 23½ 23⅝
39⅝ 24½ Thiokol 1.30 4.2 7 67 31⅛ 31⅛ 31¼— ⅛
48¾ 34 ThmBel 1.52 3.7 13 38 41⅜ 41½ 41⅜— ⅛
14⅞ 8¼ Thomln .52b 5.7 5 17 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 20 ThmJW 1.50 6.3 5 23 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅛
16 7⅞ Thrifty .52 3.9 11 77 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
36⅜ 17¾ Ticor 1.28 3.5 9 1448 36⅝ 36⅛ 36¼— ⅛
28⅝ 19¼ Tidwatr .80 3.8 8 89 21 20⅝ 20⅝
34⅛ 16⅛ TigerInt .60 3.0 5 328 20⅛ 19⅞ 19¾— ⅛
50¾ 34⅝ Timeln 1.50 3.9 7 409 39 38⅛ 38¾— ⅛
32⅜ 28 Timl pfB1.57 5.5 20 29 28⅝ 28½+ ⅛
35¼ 27⅝ TimesM 1.20 4.0 7 133 30⅛ 30 30
56½ 41⅜ Timkn 3 5.9 7 4 51⅝ 51⅛ 51⅛— ⅛
9 5 TobinP 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½— ⅛
34½ 12¾ ToddSh 7 21 24 24 24
18½ 12¾ Tokheim .60 3.5 8 78 17⅜ 16⅞ 17⅜+ ⅜
25½ 20⅜ TolEdls 2.20 10. 8 26 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
12⅛ 7⅜ TonkaCp 14 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14⅜ 8¼ TootRol .40b 3.6 7 16 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
25⅞ 17⅞ ToroCo .72 3.1 8 37 23 22⅝ 23
26⅛ 14⅛ Tracor .40 2.2 7 24 18 17⅞ 18 — ⅛
21⅜ 17½ Trane 7 15 18½ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
38⅛ 27¾ TranUn 2.12 7.2 6 153 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅜— ⅛
30⅞ 12 TWC 3 587 14¼ 14 14 — ⅛
23½ 17⅛ TWC pf 2 11. 43 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 15⅞ TWC pf 1.90 12. 67 16⅜ 16 16 — ⅛
19⅜ 12⅞ Transm 1 6.2 5 385 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 19½ TranInc 2 10. 35 20⅝ 19⅞ 20 — ⅛
25⅝ 16⅜ Transco 1.10 4.8 9 785 24 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅛
12⅜ 7½ Transcn .60 5.1 7 48 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
104⅞ 97¼ TrG pf 10.32 10. z90 99 99 99
98 91½ TrGP pf8.64 9.2 z170 93⅞ 93½ 93½+ ⅛
27⅜ 23½ TrGP pf2.50 10. 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
18¼ 11⅞ TrnsOh .40b 2.6 4 13 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
29⅞ 19¼ Tranwy 1.60 8.3 5 9 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
40⅜ 28¾ Travlrs 2.08 6.1 4 900 35⅛ 34⅜ 34⅜— ⅛
44⅝ 33 Travelr pf 2 5.2 2 38¼ 37¾ 38¼+ ⅛
20⅜ 16¾ TriCon 2.07e 12. 94 17 16¾ 17
3⅞ 1⅝ TriSoM 6 6 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
13½ 7⅛ Triaind .10r 1.2 9 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
24¾ 14¾ TriaPc .72 4.1 6 42 17⅝ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
11¾ 6⅝ Trico .16 2.1 7 28 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝+ ⅛
25 15⅝ Trintyln 1 5.4 6 37 19 18½ 18½— ⅛
17¼ 14⅞ TucsnG 1.42 8.8 8 84 16⅛ 16 16⅛
40¾ 21⅞ TCFox 1.40a 4.0 5 x379 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛+ ⅛
24½ 15⅝ TwinDs 1 5.1 7 44 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅜— ⅛
23¾ 13⅛ TycoLab .80 4.8 3 61 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝
19¼ 13⅞ TylerCp .45 2.8 8 272 16⅜ 16 16⅜
40½ 17 Tymshr 14 451 33½ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
— U—U—U —
45¾ 19⅞ UAL 1 4.1 21 179 24¾ 23⅝ 24⅜+ ⅛
22⅜ 16⅝ UGI 1.56 8.8 6 12 17¾ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
30 25⅞ UGI pf 2.75 10. z100 26½ 26½ 26½— ⅛
22⅜ 14 UMC 1.20 8.2 6 49 14¾ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
3¼ 1⅛ UMET Tr 26 3 2⅞ 2⅞
34¼ 16 UNCRes .40 2.0 5 80 20⅜ 20 20 — ⅛
14⅜ 9⅜ Unarco .76 7.0 5 9 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
63¼ 49⅞ UniNV 3.93e 6.4 6 13 61⅝ 61 61⅝+ ⅛
30 12⅞ UnBncp .92 3.2 11 86 28⅞ 28 28⅞+ ⅛
51⅞ 36½ UCamp 2.40 4.9 10 85 48½ 48¼ 48½+ ⅛
43¼ 33⅛ UnCarb 2.80 7.8 6 608 36½ 36 36⅛— ⅛
11¼ 6⅝ UnCmrce .20 2.3 11 12 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
7 3⅞ UnionCp .24t 4.6 7 149 5¼ 4⅞ 5¼+ ⅛
15⅜ 13¼ UnElec 1.44 10. 7 159 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
39⅛ 32⅜ UnEl pf3.50 10. z140 33¾ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
49½ 39⅞ UnEl pf4.50 10. z220 43¾ 43 43 — ⅛
77 75 UnEl pfL 8 11. z10 75½ 75½ 75½— ⅛
24⅝ 20⅛ UnEl pf2.13 10. 5 21 21 21
82½ 74 UnEl pf7.44 9.9 1 75⅝ 75⅝ 75⅝
86 74⅛ UnEl pfH 8 11. 2 76 76 76 + ⅛
60⅜ 46⅛ UnOCal 2.40 4.0 7 817 59⅝ 59½ 59⅝+ ⅛
60¼ 41⅛ UPacC 2.30 4.0 10 297 56⅞ 56 56⅞+ ⅛
8½ 5 Uniroyal 169 121 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
84 42 Uniroyl pf 8 14. z730 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅛+ ⅛
15½ 6¾ UnBrnd .15e 1.7 5 57 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
21⅜ 11⅛ UBrd pf1.20 10. 4 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
38⅜ 29⅝ UEnRs 2.48 6.9 5 69 36 35½ 35⅞+ ⅛
26½ 14⅛ UFinCal 1.13 5.7 4 18 20⅜ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
23½ 13⅝ UnGrly .12 .6 7 232 19⅝ 19¼ 19½— ⅛
28⅛ 22½ Ullium 2.56 10. 8 16 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
24⅞ 19 Ulliu pf 2.20 11. z200 20⅜ 20¼ 20¼
22 12½ Unitind .85b 6.2 5 49 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
19⅛ 8¾ Unitinn .22 2.0 5 11 11 11 11
13⅛ 11 UJerBk 1.04 9.2 5 5 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼
2¾ 1⅜ UnPkMn 17 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞— ⅛
22¼ 15⅛ UnRefg .72 3.6 4 15 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
16¾ 14⅝ USFoS 1.58e 11. 14 15 15 15 — ⅛
37¼ 29 USFld 2 6.3 4 115 32 31½ 31⅞+ ⅛
33⅞ 21 USGyps 2 6.9 5 101 29 28⅞ 28⅞+ ⅛
30⅝ 22½ USGy pf1.80 7.2 25 25 25 — ⅛
13⅛ 6¼ USHom .52 5.8 3 207 9¼ 9 9 — ⅛
10 6¾ USInd .64 8.1 5 413 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
20⅛ 12¾ USLeasg .52 3.6 5 23 14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅛
7 4⅛ US Rty 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
30⅛ 19¾ USShoe 1.32 6.4 5 13 20½ 20⅜ 20⅜+ ⅛
30⅝ 21⅛ USSteel 1.60 7.0 8 459 22⅝ 22¼ 22¾+ ⅛
37 27⅞ USTobc 1.84 5.8 10 38 32 31½ 31½— ⅛
52½ 33⅝ UnTech 2.20 6.2 7 746 35⅞ 35¼ 35½— ⅛
230 148¼ UTch pf 8 5.1 1 156⅞ 156⅞ 156⅞—6⅛
140½ 101 UTch pf7.32 7.2 4 102 101 102
70¼ 49½ UTch pf3.87 7.7 95 50½ 49½ 50½+ ⅛
20 17⅞ UniTel 1.44 7.5 7 236 19⅝ 19 19⅛
29½ 26⅛ UnlTl pf1.50 5.2 4 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
23¼ 10⅛ Unitrod .25 1.3 11 108 20 19½ 19½— ⅛
9¾ 6¼ Univar .56 8.0 6 15 7 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
22 18 UnivFd .96 5.4 8 41 18¼ d17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
24 15⅝ UnLeaf 1.20 6.3 7 24 19⅝ 19 19
56 32⅝ Upjohn 1.52 3.8 9 451 40⅜ 40 40⅛— ⅛
25 16½ USLIFE .64 3.0 7 608 21⅜ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
11⅜ 9¼ UslifeF .96a 9.5 21 10⅛ 10 10⅛
19⅝ 17 UtaPL 1.76 9.6 10 103 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24¼ 20¾ UtPL pf2.04 9.5 5 21½ 21½ 21½
— V—V—V —
21⅝ 16½ VF Cp 1.40 7.7 6 10 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 10⅝ VSI Cp .60 3.4 6 6 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
9¾ 4⅝ Valleyin .40 7.1 18 17 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅛
16½ 10½ VanDrn .92 7.2 5 12 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
21⅜ 11¾ Varian .40 2.5 59 95 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
15 7½ Varo .32 4.1 4 60 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
20¼ 16⅛ Veeco .40 2.2 7 41 18 17½ 18 + ⅛
9⅜ 4 Vendo 19 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
3⅞ 1⅜ Venice 12 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
14¼ 11⅜ VestSe 1.36e 11. 12 12¼ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
29⅝ 17¼ Viacom .25 1.0 13 38 26¼ 25⅝ 26 — ⅛
15⅛ 13⅛ VaEPw 1.32 9.9 7 377 13⅝ d13¼ 13⅜
104½ 94¼ VaEP pf9.75 10. z100 96 96 96 — ⅛
30⅞ 27 VaEP pf2.90 11. 11 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅛
16 7⅞ Vornado 54 110 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛
16 8¼ Vulcinc .68 5.4 5 1 12½ 12½ 12½
37¼ 24⅛ VulcnM 1.60 5.2 7 57 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
— W—W—W —
37½ 17½ WUI .60 1.8 12 82 33¼ 32⅝ 33 — ⅛
22½ 10 Wabash .50 3.4 5 10 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
21 15½ Wachov .76 4.9 7 8 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
56 42½ Wach pf2.20 5.2 1 42½ 42½ 42½—12
7 3½ WachRty 18 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
29⅝ 17¼ WalMrt .22 1.0 13 191 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
30½ 17¼ Walgrn 1.40 5.8 6 19 24¼ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
38 27⅞ WlkrA 1.60a 4.6 7 11 34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
33⅝ 18⅝ WallBus .84 3.6 8 3 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
29⅞ 17⅝ WalMu 1.20b 5.6 4 58 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ⅛
35½ 26⅛ WaltJm 1.60 6.0 5 120 26½ 26⅛ 26½
12½ 10 WaltJ pf 1 10. z100 10 10 10 — ⅛
12⅜ 7⅞ WardFd 9 49 10⅝ 10½ 10½
13⅝ 7¾ Warnaco 6 42 10 9¾ 9⅞— ⅛
32⅜ 21¼ WarnS 1.60 6.8 7 4 23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜— ⅛
57½ 31 WrnCom 1 2.3 7 102 43⅞ 42¾ 43⅞+ ⅛
32½ 22¾ WarnrL 1.20 5.2 9 406 23 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
27 22⅛ WashGs 2.28 9.8 9 1 23¼ 23¼ 23¼— ⅛
31⅜ 19⅞ WshNat 1.20 5.0 6 5 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
37⅜ 20⅝ WashSll 1.40 3.7 10 58 37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅜
24⅜ 20⅝ WshWt 2.08 9.2 7 21 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
31⅞ 19⅝ WasteM .50 1.8 11 65 28⅝ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
26¼ 15 WatkinJ .40 2.1 13 113 19¼ 18¾ 19
7½ 4⅜ WayGos .48 8.7 7 8 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
38 10⅞ WebbD .20e 1.1 12 399 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
40¾ 27⅛ WeisMkt 1.20 3.4 9 4 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
33¼ 24⅜ WellsF 1.72 6.4 5 102 26¾ 26⅝ 26⅝
15 10⅛ WelFM 1.20e 10. 8 7 12⅛ 12 12
52½ 45 WIPP pf4.50 9.4 z10 47⅝ 47⅝ 47⅝—1
40 31½ WtPtPe 2.80 8.5 5 46 33⅝ 33 33 — ⅛
11⅛ 8¾ WstclT .80 7.4 9 110 11 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 7⅛ WnAirL .40 5.1 3 321 8 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
37 23⅝ WAir pf 2 8.2 22 24¼ 24 24— ⅛
30⅛ 23 WnBnc 1.36 5.7 6 615 24⅛ 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
29 20⅜ WnCoNA .40 1.6 9 46 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
41⅝ 24⅛ WPacIn 1 2.5 56 39⅜ 39⅛ 39⅜
25½ 15 WnPubl .88 3.6 24 260 24⅝ 24 24⅛— ⅛
22 14½ WUnion 1.40 8.1 7 291 17½ 17 17⅛— ⅛
52 42 WnUn pf4.60 10. 1 45½ 45½ 45½— ⅛
58 47 WnUn pf4.90 9.9 1 49⅛ 49⅛ 49⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 9¾ WUn dof1.18 11. 49 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜
25¼ 21 WUTl pf2.56 11. 3 22¾ 22½ 22¾+ ⅛
25 16 WestgEl .97 5.5 6 731 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝
30¼ 23⅛ Wstvac 1.32 5.2 7 409 26⅛ 25¼ 25½— ⅛
31⅜ 20¾ Weyerhr 1 3.5 9 469 28⅝ 28 28¼+ ⅛
47½ 36⅜ Weyr pf2.80 6.8 75 41¼ 41 41
41 27⅜ WheelF 1.20 3.9 9 97 30½ 30 30¼+ ⅛
18⅞ 8⅞ WheelPit 4 39 16 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
49½ 32 WhelPlt pf5 13. z360 41 40 40 — ⅛
24¾ 17½ Whirlpl 1.20 6.6 7 46 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
24⅜ 16⅝ WhitC 1.30 6.6 4 50 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
44 37 WhitC pfC 3 7.9 1 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞+ ⅛
15⅜ 5⅞ WhiteMl 474 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
18⅜ 8⅛ Whitlak .50 4.0 6 287 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅛
19½ 11⅛ Wickes .92 6.3 5 82 14½ 13⅞ 14⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 14 Williams 1 5.8 37 521 17¾ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
10 6 WilshrO .14 1.8 21 164 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝
31⅜ 28½ WinDx 1.44 4.8 9 55 30 29⅝ 30 + ⅛
7⅛ 3 Winnbgo 35 109 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 9¾ WinterJ 1 10. 12 7 10 10 10 + ⅛
29½ 25 WisEP 2.24 8.7 7 158 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
23 19 WisGas 1.92 9.5 6 10 20⅛ 20¼ 20¼— ⅛
28⅜ 25¼ WisG pf2.55 9.6 1 26½ 26½ 26½— ⅛
21⅞ 18⅝ WiscPL 1.76 9.1 9 30 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
21¼ 17⅝ WiscPS 1.62 8.9 7 8 18¾ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24⅞ 18⅛ Wilco 1.20 5.7 5 88 21 20½ 21 + ⅛
17½ 10 WlltrR .80 7.4 4 56 11¼ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
13⅜ 5 WolvrW .30 3.0 6 208 10⅛ 10 10⅛
19⅜ 12⅛ Womelc .60 4.1 8 53 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
31⅜ 15⅜ WoodPt .48 1.8 12 240 26½ 25½ 26⅛+ ⅛
23 17⅛ Wolwth 1.40 7.2 5 138 19½ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
32⅜ 26⅜ Wolw pf2.20 7.9 3 28 28 28 — ⅛
12⅝ 4⅞ WorldAir 40 113 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
77½ 56¾ Wrigly 2.40a 3.8 8 21 64 64 64 — ⅛
19⅜ 8⅛ Wurlitzr .48 4.7 6 25 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
19⅜ 10⅞ Wylain .80 6.6 6 22 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
11½ 6 WyleLb .36 4.5 5 36 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
7½ 2 Wyly 98 4½ 4 4½+ ⅛
— X—Y—Z —
64 40½ Xerox 2.40 4.5 9 1175 53½ 52⅞ 53⅛— ⅛
50⅜ 25⅛ XTRA 1.04 3.5 3 91 29⅝ 28⅜ 29⅝+ ⅛
17 14¼ XTRA wi 13 15 14½ 15 + ⅛
24¾ 10 Yates .20 1.1 5 19 19 18¾ 19 + ⅛
21⅜ 14⅞ ZaleCp 1 6.4 7 42 16 15⅝ 15⅝
18⅛ 10¼ Zapata .30b 2.3 16 56 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
17⅞ 8⅞ ZayreCp 4 62 11 10½ 11 + ⅛
19⅜ 11⅞ ZenithR 1 7.5 11 227 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
19½ 12½ Zurnind .80 5.5 6 25 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 27, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

High Low Close Ch'ge
17545 Abitibi $19 18⅝ 18½— ½
300 Acklands $16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
1300 Agnico E $6¾ 6½ 6¾+ ⅛
200 Agra Ind A $6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝
23638 Alta Gas A $17¾ 17⅝ 17¾+ ⅛
215 Alta Nat $50 50 50 — ½
19695 Am Barrza $23 22 22¼— ⅜
33220 Andres W A $14½ 14 14½— ⅛
8510 Atco A $19⅝ 19⅛ 19½+ ⅜
8612 BP Can $24¼ 23⅞ 23⅞— ½
15145 Bank N S $24⅜ 24⅛ 24¼+ ⅛
400 Baton B $13⅝ 13½ 13⅝— ⅛
200 Beth Cop A $17½ 17¼ 17¼— ¼
11400 Bralor Res $10½ 10 10 — ⅜
3575 Bramalea $17¼ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
3150 Brenda M $17⅝ 17½ 17½— ¼
7000 BCFP $21 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
680 BC Phone $17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
7960 Brunswk $7⅛ 6⅞ 6⅞— ¼
300 Budd Auto $8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
350 CAE A $21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
7610 Cad Frv $10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
36237 Cal Pow A $40⅛ 39⅞ 39⅞— ⅛
2150 Camflo $14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅞+ ⅛
7198 C Nor West $9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅜
6010 C Pakrs C $22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝
1350 Can Perm $18⅛ 18 18 — ¼
1036 Can Trust A $24⅜ 24½ 24½
100 C Tung $21½ 21½ 21½— ¼
965 CCablesy A $19½ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
300 Cdn Cel $8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞— ⅛
34986 Cl Bk Com $28¼ 28 28⅛
2525 Cdn Tire A $28¼ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
2100 C Ulilies $17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜+ ⅛
1100 Canbra 405 405 405 — 5
2025 Candel Oil $37¾ 37½ 37½— ¼
3995 Cassiar $10⅛ 10 10
2700 Celanese 495 480 480 —10
100 CHUM $12 12 12 — ¼
625 C Holiday I $9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
5350 Con Distrb $10¼ 10 10 — ¼
11835 Cons Gas $18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅛
3350 Con Fardy 320 315 315 —10
200 Conwest $6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
4100 Craigml $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅜
200 Crush Intl $11¼ 11¼ 11¼
21250 Cyprus $14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞
10900 Czar Res $7⅛ 6⅞ 7
16540 Daon Dev $11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
400 Daon A $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
9645 Denison $22¼ 22 22⅛— ⅛
500 Dicknsn $7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
600 D Bridge $30½ 30¼ 30½+ ½
31580 Dofasco A $31⅜ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
350 Dom Store $18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
3250 Du Pont $17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
1100 Dylex L A $15 15 15
635 East Mal 167 167 167 — 3
440 Electhom A 460 455 455 — 5
1050 Emco $8⅞ 8¾ 8¾— ⅛
15800 Falcon C $58¼ 8 8 — ⅛
4638 Fibro Nik A $41¼ 39 39½—1⅛
2050 Fed Ind A $5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
725 Fed Pion $36¼ 36¼ 36¼+ ¼
2200 Francana $9⅞ 9¾ 9¾
210 Fraser A $14½ 14½ 14½
2575 G M Res 430 415 415 —10
12800 Gibraltar $8½ 8¼ 8¼— ¼
300 Goodyear $19⅛ 19 19
100 Gratl G $40¼ 40¼ 40¼
63100 Granduc 195 173 175 —18
880 Gt Oil Sds $9⅞ 9½ 9⅝
400 GL Forest $45⅛ 44⅜ 45¼— ⅜
831 Greyhnd $20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
200 H Group A 410 410 410
3100 Hard Crp A 385 365 365 —10
2807 Harlequin $14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅜+ ⅛
1250 Hawker A $9⅞ 9¾ 9¾— ⅛
2700 Hayes D $10⅞ 10¾ 10¾— ⅛
28129 H Bay Co $23 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
5910 IAC $17¾ 17½ 17½
16130 Indal $14 13¾ 13¾
2200 Inland Gas $11½ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅜
950 Inl Mogul $6 5⅞ 6
11025 Int Pipe A $17⅜ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛
667 Inv Grp A $12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
3825 Ivaco A $14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
1500 Jannock $23¼ 23 23
18675 Kaiser Re $17⅞ 17¼ 17⅞
5100 Kam Kotia 470 445 445 —30
1400 Kelsey H $24½ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅜
38636 Kerr A A $13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
7275 Labatt A $20⅞ 20½ 20½— ⅛
125 Lab Min $40¼ 40¼ 40¼— ⅛
7550 Locana $6¾ 6½ 6½— ⅛
300 LOnt Cem $5½ 5½ 5½
405 LL Lac 280 275 275 —15
62200 Lob Co A 465 460 465 —10
600 Lob Co B 456 455 455 +10
560 Loeb M $9⅞ 9¾ 9¾+ ¼
17250 MICC $10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
1000 Mclan H A $19½ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
102249 MB Ltd $24¼ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
15050 Matami A $18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅛
300 McGraw H $9 9 9
8130 Molson A $24¾ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
120 Molson B $23½ 23½ 23½+ ¼
16335 Moore $35¾ 35 35¼— ⅜
5300 Murphy $16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ¼
150 Nat Trust $22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
39971 Noranda A $43⅝ 43 43 — ½
31217 Norcen $18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
1710 NTecm B w $22½ 22 22 — ⅛
2200 Nowsco W $24⅜ 24½ 24½+ ⅜
12200 Oakwood P $5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
12450 Ocelot B $14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅜
4615 Oshawa A $7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞— ⅛
3500 Page Pet $11 10¾ 10⅞— ⅛
900 Pamour A $7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
1727 PanCan P $43⅝ 43½ 43½— ½
12000 Pembina $9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
2232 Petrolina $24¼ 23½ 23½— ⅞
510 Pine Point $29⅝ 29 29 — ⅜
16020 Place G 260 253 254 — 6
2100 Placer $28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅜
2400 Ram $10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
1450 Redpath A $14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
1375 Rd Stenhs A $8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
1880 Reichhold $11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
7610 Revnu Prp 157 150 152 — 7
931 Roman $30 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅜
315 Rothman $22⅜ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅜
62350 Sceptre $8½ 7⅞ 8
4700 Scotts A $10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
7733 Shell Can $17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅛
15030 Sherritt A $10 9⅞ 9⅞
3030 Simpsons 240 235 235 — 5
4756 Simpsn S A $8 8 8
3800 Slater Stl $16⅛ 15¾ 15¾— ½
400 Soulhm $27 26¾ 26¾— ¼
2600 St Brodcst $12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
44400 Stelco A $28⅞ 28⅜ 28½— ¼
700 Steep R 380 380 380 —10
20 Talcorp A $9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
4787 Teck Cor A $13½ 12⅞ 12¾— ⅜
9478 Teck Cor B $13⅛ 13 13 — ⅛
400 Teledyne $8 8 8
1424 Tex Can $51⅞ 51⅛ 51½
11950 Thom N A $16½ 16⅛ 16⅛
7327 Tor Dm Bk $22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
9040 Torstar B $17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
6480 Traders A $16⅜ 16½ 16½— ⅛
5375 Trns Ml A $9⅞ 9½ 9½— ⅛
14976 TrCan PL $18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
57481 UGas A $10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
1050 Union Oil $24½ 24 24 — ½
2050 U Keno $10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
11700 U Siscoe $9⅞ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
100 Un Carbid $20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
100 Van Der 425 425 425
24979 Versil Cor $12⅞ 12¼ 12½+ ½
3405 Vestgron $14½ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
150 Voyager P $23⅜ 23⅜ 23⅜
1500 Weldwod $21½ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
4200 West Mine $6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
10021 Weston $23 22½ 23 + ⅛
6246 Woodwd A $20⅞ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
1700 Yk Bear $6½ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛

Total sales 5,543,655 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 ¾ - 9 ⅞	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/16 - 3/16	13 - 13 ¼	6 13/16 - 7 1/16
2 M.	10 ¼ - 10 ⅜	3 ⅞ - 4	1/16 - 3/16	12 ¾ - 13	7 ⅜ - 7 ⅝
3 M.	10 9/16 - 10 11/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	⅛ - ¼	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞	7 ¾ - 8
6 M.	11 ⅛ - 11 ¼	4 3/16 - 4 5/16	7/16 - 9/16	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅝	8 ⅜ - 8 ⅝
1 Y.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	4 ½ - 4 ⅝	11/16 - 13/16	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅝	9 - 9 ¼

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87 92 93
Ashland 7½-82 95½ 96½
Australia 8¼-83 94¼ 95¼
Australia 8¾-91 94¼ 95¼
Australia 8¾-92 88¾ 89¾
BTokyo 7¾-84 90¼ 91¾
Barclays 8½-92 90 91
BCHyd. 7¾-85 89¾ 90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87 88½ 89½
BFCE 8¾-83 96 97
Brazil 9¼-84 95 96
Brit Gas 9-81 97½ 98½
BrokenHill 8-85 91 92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84 93¾ 94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86 91¼ 92¼
Charbonag 8⅝-81 96 97
CityInvest 8⅝-84 93 94
Cons Food 7½-91 87¼ 88¼
Conoco 8-84 94¾ 95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87 92¼ 93¼
EEC 8¼-82 94½ 95½
EEC 7¾-84 90½ 91½
ECS 8¾-81 97 98
ECS 8¾-97 90 91
EIB 8¼-83 93½ 94½
EIB 8-84 92¼ 93¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85 92 93
EMI 9¼-89 93 94
Ericsson 8½-89 91 92
Esso 8-86 nov 97 98
Eurofima 8½-83 95 96
Fiat 8-82 92½ 93½
First Chic 7-80 96¼ 97¼
Golaverken 8½-87 90¼ 91¼
Gould 9¾-83 99½ 100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84 90½ 92½
Hamersley 8½-84 94½ 95½
Home Oil 9½-86 97¾ 98¾
ICI 8¼-87 91 92
ISE Cnda 9-82 97¼ 98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83 95½ 96½
Kidde W. 8½-85 92¼ 93¼
Kockums 8-83 94¼ 95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83 95 96
Michelin 9¼-86 97¾ 98¾
Macid Intl 8¾-86 94¼ 95¼
Montreal 9¼-83 97¾ 98¾
NCBoard 8-87 89½ 90½
NatWest 9-86 96 97
NBrunswick 9-83 97½ 98½
NBrunswick 8-84 91¼ 92¼
NZealand 9¼-82 98¾ 99¾
NZealand 8½-83 95½ 96½
NrgKombk 8½-91 92¼ 93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92 90 91
Norway 8½-81 96½ 97½
Occidental 9¾-83 98¼ 99¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85 91¼ 92½
Ontario 9-83 97¼ 98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87 89½ 90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86 94 95
QuebProv 8½-81 96¼ 97¼
QuebProv 9-83 96½ 97½
Ralston 7½-87 91 92
SoabScania 8½-89 89¾ 90¾
S.A.S. 8-85 93¾ 94¾
Shell 8-86 94¼ 95¼
Shell 7½-87 90¼ 91¼
Singer 8¾-82 93 94
Stind 8⅝-88 97 98
Sweden 8¼-87 91½ 92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82 93¼ 94¼
TMay 7¾-87 88½ 89½
Textron 7¾-87 89½ 90½
Transocean 8-86 95 96
Transocean 7½-87 91 92
UnOil 7½-87 91¼ 92¼
Utah 8-87 96½ 97½
Vwagen 7¾-87 89 90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87 89¾ 90¾
Carnation 4-88 70 72
Chevron 5-88 141 143
Chrysler 4¾-88 59 61
Chrysler 5-88 61½ 63½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93 86 88
Cr Suisse 4¼-91 119 121
Cummint 6¼-86 85 87
Dartind 4¾-87 78 80
EastKodak 4½-86 82½ 84½
Ford 6-86 87½ 89½
Ford 5-88 78 80
GenElec 4¼-87 76½ 78½
GenFoods 4⅜-82 87½ 89½
Gillette 4¾-82 82½ 84½
Gillette 4¾-87 71½ 73½
GulWestn 5-86 84 86
Honeywell 6-86 82 84
ICI 6¾-97 93¼ 94¼
INA 6-97 87 89
ISE 6¼-89 86 88
ITT 4¾-97 75½ 77½
Jusco 6-92 122¾ 123¾
Komatsu 7¼-90 145 146
Mitsui 7¼-90 N.Q. N.Q.
MorganJP 4¼-87 90 92
Nabisco 5¼-88 96 98
OwensIll 4½-87 97 99
PenneyJC 4½-87 73 75
RCA 5-88 79 81
Revlon 4¼-83 136½ 138½
Revlon 4¼-87 117 119
Sperry 4¼-88 91½ 93½
Squibb 4¼-87 80 82
Texaco 4½-88 74 76
Texas 7½-93 87½ 89½
Tyco 8½-88 97½ 99½
UnCarb 4¾-82 87 89
WarnLamb 4½-87 75½ 77½
WarnLamb 4¼-88 70½ 72½
Xerox 5-88 74 76

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87 73 75
Baker 5½-93 103½ 105½
Beatrice 6¼-91 99 101
Beatrice 4½-92 84 86
Beecham 6¼-92 104¾ 105¾
Boots 6¾-93 93½ 95½
Borden 6¾-91 94 96
Borden 5-92 83 85
BroadHale 4¾-87 70 72

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.13	88.67
Previous	95.16	88.76

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO 30.20
Albert Heijn 115.50
Algembank 352.00
Amrobank 75.70
A'Dam Rub 62.50
Fokker 24.30
Heineken 89.50
H.V.A. 43.80
Hoogovens 31.20
K.L.M. 102.50
Nat. Nedder 108.50
Pakhoed 45.60
Philips 23.00
Robeco 163.50
Rolinco 125.00
Rorento 123.10
Royal Dutch 128.50
Unilever 123.20
Van Ommer 165.00
VMF-Stork 40.00

Brussels

Arbed 2,350
GBL (B.lamb) 1,800
Cockerill 500
Electrobel 6,870
GB-Inno-BM 2,500
Hoboken 3,135
Petrolina 3,795
Ph. Gevaert 1,360
Soc. Generale 2,140
Solvay 2,600
Un. Miniere 768

Frankfurt

A.E.G. 66.00
B.A.S.F. 135.50
Bayer 136.70
Commerzbnk 205.50
Cont. Gummi 68.50
Daimler 310.00
Demag 163.50
Deutsche Bnk 279.50
Dresdner Bnk 221.00
Hoechst 133.70
Hoesch 48.00
Karlstadt 328.50
Kaufhof 249.00
K.H.D. 207.60
Lufthansa 97.50
Mannesman 162.00
Metallgesell. 270.00
Neckermann 170.50
RWE.new 167.50
Schering 241.50
Siemens 268.90
Thyssen 109.10
Varta 170.00
Veba 141.50
Volkswagen 235.70

London

BAT Ind. 3.18
BOC Int'l 0.71½
Brit. Pet. 10.10
Burmah 0.90
Cadbury Sc. 0.54
Chartered 1.52
Courtaulds 1.10
De Beer D 4.82
Decca Rec 4.35
Distillers 2.23
Dunlop 0.65
E Mus Ind 1.34
GEC 3.46
Free St Ged 23¼
GKN 2.36
Glaxo Gp 5.28
Gold Fields 2.06
Gl Un St 3.22
Guinness 1.69
Hawker-Sidd 2.14
Hudson Bay $13¾
Imp.Chem.Ind. 3.89
Imps 0.91
Marks & Spen. 0.89
Metal Box 3.24
Nichols 0.83
Plessey 1.13
Rand Mines 0.44½
Rank Org. 2.52
Royal Dutch 46⅞
R.T.Z. 2.46
Shell 6.50
Thorn (A) 3.58
Tube Invest. 3.62
Union Carb. 3.48
Vickers 1.75
War L3½ 0.32⅞
West Deep $11½
West Driet $31¾
West Hold $28½
West Min 1.87
Woolworth 0.66½
ZCI 0.14½
Anglo-Am Cp 3.88
Anglo-Am 0.47
Barclays Bnk 4.18
Beecham Gp 6.43
BICC 1.25
Boots 2.02
Bowater 1.90

Milan

Bastogi 596.00
ERBA 1,398.00
ErcMarelli 288.00
Fiat 2,770.00
Finsider 198.00
Generali 37,700.00
IFI 2,360.00
Italgas 824.00
Italsider 461.25
LaRinas 64.25
Montedis 193.25
Olivetti 975.00
Pirelli 1,890.00
Snia Visco 1,002.00

Zurich

Alusuisse 1,375
Buehrle 2,555
B Boveri 1,800
Ciba Geigy 1,230
Cr Suisse 2,310
Fisher 695
HofRochN 7,425
Nestle 3,510
Sandoz 4,000
Ste B. Suisse 398
Sulzer 2,600
U.B. Suisse 3,270

European Gold Markets

February 28, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	250.90	251.30	+3.40
Zurich	250.625	251.375	+3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	253.41	N.A.	+2.87

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Base	May	Aug.	Options
250	11.25-12.25	20.00-21.00	for Nov 1979 start on April 9th 1979
255	9.25-10.25	18.00-19.00	
260	7.75-8.75	16.00-17.00	
265	— —	15.50-16.50	
270	— —	10.00-11.00	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 28, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd 5⅝ 5⅞
AFAProt 10½ 11½
AVMCp 4⅛ 4⅝
AddisnW 10⅛ 10¾
AdvRoss 2½ 2⅞
AdvMicr 19 19¾
AlexAlex 27¼ 28
Alicoinc 18⅝ 19⅝
AllynB 10⅝ 11¾
AFinCp 21¼ 22¼
AFurn 3⅞ 4⅛
AGreet 11½ 11⅞
AMicros 12⅛ 12⅝
AWeldng 15⅜ 16⅜
Amterr 2 7-16 2 11-16
Anadite 6¼ 6⅝
AnheusB 24½ 25
AntaCp 7¾ 8¼
ArdenGp 2⅛ 2⅜
ArkWGs 18⅜ 19½
AsdColo 20⅜ 21½
AtlGsLt 15⅛ 15½
BairdCp 7⅝ 8
BanaHE 14⅝ 15⅛
BkamRt 11½ 12
BasicRs 4⅜ 5⅛
BassiFr 15⅝ 16½
BaylsMk 9¼ 10
Beeline 9¼ 10¼
BetzLab 32 32⅝
BibbCo 12½ 13
BirdSon 21½ 23
Birichr 2⅛ 2½
BlkHillP 26⅛ 27¼
Bonanza 3¾ 4⅛
BrookS 30 31½
BrwTom 15⅝ 16⅜
Buckbee 5¼ 5⅝
Buckeye 14½ 15
BurnupS 5⅝ 5¾
CalWtSv 32½ 34
ConradH 2⅝ 2⅞
CapSwC 10½ 11¼
CapinAir 2½ 2⅞
CareCp 6¾ 8¼
CnVtPS 16¼ 16⅞
ChmLea 24⅛ 25¼
ChesUtl 9½ 10¼
CircleF 5⅝ 6½
CitzUtA 35½ 36¼
CitzUtB 30¼ 31
ClarkJL 27½ 29
ClowCp 7⅜ 8¼
ColuVent 1⅝ 2¼
ComClH 22¼ 22¾
CmlShr 22 24
CmwTel 34½ 36½
ConnGn 34⅛ 34⅞
ConPap 58 59
Crawld 15½ 16½
CrosTre 14¾ 15¼
CullrFed 1 1⅛
Cyclitron 14 15½
DanlyM 21¼ 22¼
DiaDes 10⅝ 11
DaytMal 21 23
DeklbAg 23¾ 24½
DeLuxC 28 28¾
DetConT 12¼ 13¼
DetIntB 18¼ 20¼
DeweyEl 2 3
DiaCrys 22 23
DixnCru 25 26½
Doculel 5⅛ 5½
DellrGn 9⅝ 10⅛
Donldsn 21¾ 22¾
DorchGs 12⅛ 12⅝
DoyIDB 17¼ 18
DunkinD 12⅛ 12¾
Duriron 15½ 16½
Eberline 9⅞ 10⅞
EconLab 22½ 22⅞
ElPasEl 10⅛ 10¾
ElderBe 8¾ 9½
EleNucl 4⅜ 4⅞
ElModul 4½ 5½
EnrDev 13½ 14¼
Entwistl 3½ 4
EqtOil 21¼ 22¼
EthanAl 25⅞ 26½
Fabri ¾ 1
FidUnLf 26⅛ 27⅞
FtBkSys 36½ 37¼
FtBasin 16¼ 17½
FtEmpS 9⅞ 10⅝
FtWnFin 4½ 4¾
Flickgr 14¼ 14¾
FloatPnt 12 13
FlaWatU 3⅝ 4
ForestO 16⅛ 16⅞
Formigli 2¾ 3½
FrankCp 8½ 9
FrankEl 13½ 14
Frndlce 22¼ 23
GnRlEst 7½ 9
GnReins 168 172
GovEFn 11½ 12¼
GreenM 12¾ 13½
GreyAdv 34 37
Gilintsl 14½ 16
Gyrodyn 5 5⅜
Hardwk 11¼ 12
HraRaw 13 13½
HorpGp 21½ 22¼
HartNt 15½ 16
HenrdF 19½ 20¼
Holobm 2¼ 2⅝
Hoover 10⅜ 10⅞
HortzRs 1 1½
Hyattint 12½ 14
IndNucl 3½ 4
Infralnd 3⅛ 4
IntelCp 56½ 58
IntrcEnr 5¼ 6¼
IntmlGs 14 14⅞
InBkWsh 8⅞ 9¼
IwaSoUt 25 25½
JamWPr 8⅝ 9¼
Jamsby 15½ 16
JiffyFd ⅜ ⅞
JoslynM 17 17¾
KaisSt pf 18 18¾
Kalvar 1¾ 2⅛
Kaman 17¾ 18½
KmoAm 13½ 14
KateGre ⅛ ¼
Kaysam 3 3¾
KellySv 27½ 29
Keuffel 10⅝ 11⅛
Kimball 16⅝ 17⅝
Kinglnt 11 12
KnapeV 14¼ 15¼
Kratos 11 12
Lancaln 20¼ 21
LandRes 2¼ 2¾
LaneCo 19½ 20½
LidStor 7 7¾
LinBcst 37¼ 38
Loetrn 10¾ 11¼
MacsGE 15½ 16
MaselltPel 15-16 1 7-16
MalorRt 1 1¼
Malikrt 30 31
MatAssl 18⅜ 18⅞
MauiLP 25 26½
McCorm 13½ 14
McQuay 10¼ 11
MidsxW 19 20
MdldCap 5⅛ 6¼
MidlRes 2¾ 3
MidiBks 25¾ 26¾
Mullier 28½ 29¼
MissVlG 18⅝ 19½
MoniCol 8 8¾
MoorePd 15½ 16½
MorgRes 2 2¾
Mostek 18⅛ 19⅝
MotchM 12½ 14
MotClub 6⅛ 6⅝
Mueller 21 22
NorgCp 23¼ 25¼
NatGOil 16½ 17½
NwldRE 13¾ 14¼
NJNGas 15¾ 16¼
NielsnA 20½ 21⅛
NielsnB 21¼ 21¾
NoCorGs 11⅜ 12
NoEOl un 75 76½
NwtNGs 10⅜ 10¾
NwstPS 16¼ 17¼
Noxell 17¼ 17¾
OglivyM 21¾ 22½
OhFerro 9¼ 10¼
OtterTP 21⅝ 22¼
PCAlnt 8¼ 8¼
PabstB 13½ 13¼
PeGaR 20½ 21¼
PauleyP 6 6¾
PeerMf 7¼ 8½
PenaEnt 16¼ 16¾
Petrolit 44⅛ 45¼
Pettibon 17½ 18½
PierceSS 12 12¾
Pinkrtn 25⅛ 26¾
PlenHiB 18⅛ 18⅞
Plastine 1½ 2½
Possis 3¼ 3¾
Progrp 1 1⅝
PbSvNC 10½ 10⅞
FurtBen 19 19⅞
PulDCop 7¾ 8¼
Qualinrs 4⅞ 5
RogenPr 6⅞ 7⅜
Raychm 74 76
Raymnd 21½ 22½
RecgEq 7¼ 7½
RoadEx 26¾ 27½
RobbMy 31½ 33½
Roselon 3⅛ 4⅛
Rouse 8⅜ 9
RusStov 15 15½
Sadlier 3⅛ 4⅛
ScanDt 2⅝ 2⅞
ScrippH 50 53
SecPac 26⅛ 27
SeisDelt 10⅝ 10⅞
Svcmstr 29½ 30¼
Showmt 29½ 30½
SolidSIS 9 10
SCalWtr 14¼ 15½
SwGsCp 18⅝ 11⅞
SwElSv 15⅝ 16½
Standvn 23 23¼
StdRegs 23 24
StanHP 21½ 22½
SterlSt 5⅞ 6⅜
StrawCl 27½ 29
SuperEl 6⅞ 7¼
TIME DC 4⅞ 5⅜
Tampax 27½ 28½
TecumP 64 66
Tennant 29 31
Tiffany 35 37
Tiprary 9⅛ 9⅝
ToscoCp 7⅜ 7⅞
TrnsOcO 18¾ 19¾
TriccPd 48½ 51½
TritnOG 4⅜ 4⅞
TysonFd 13½ 14¼
UnMcGil 9¾ 10⅛
USSurg 17 17½
USTrck 14¼ 14¾
UVaBsh 22½ 23
UpPenP 17½ 18¼
ValyGas 10½ 10¾
VanDus 16 16⅛
VanceSn 4¾ 5½
Velcro 8⅞ 9
VaNBsh 13¼ 14
WshEnr 13⅜ 14¼
WebbRs 11½ 12¼
Weldtrn 2 2⅛
Wiginlfg 8¼ 9
WellsGo 3 3⅛
WinMig 3½ 4
Wmorc 27⅝ 28½
WoodLo 28 28¾
WWEng 5⅝ 6
WrightW 5¾ 6½
ZionUta 18½ 19½

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 27, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
200	Asbestos	$48½	48½	48½	— ½
3172	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
38700	Basic Res	$ 6⅛	6	6	
125	Cdn Ind	$22	22	22	+ ⅜
25	Con So Ry	$50¼	50¼	50¼	—2¾
100	Conron	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
6365	Con Bath	$13⅝	13⅝	13½	
900	FCA Int	300	295	295	
676	Power Co	$25	25	25	
300	Roll and A	$ 9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8725	Royal Bk	$41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
5050	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	
100	Trizec	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ½

Total sales 770,719 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

February 28, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	348	Matsu E. Wks	562
Canon	527	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	131
Dai Nip. Print	552	Mitsubi Corp.	426
Fuji Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	289
Fuji Photo	658	Mitsukoshi	502
Hitachi	258	Nippon Elec.	286
Honda Motor	478	Sharp	466
C. Itoh	253	Sony Corp	1,660
Japan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	238
Kao Soap	645	Takeda	509
Kirin Brewery	457	Teijin	139
Komatsu	353	Tokyo Marine	495
Kubota	284	Toray	184
Matsu El. Ind.	668	Toyota	860

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
AAR .38 3.2 7 8 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
AAV .29e 7.3 6 1 4 4 4
APS .36 4.1 7 32 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾— ⅛
ATI 3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
AVC 57 9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞+ ⅛
AVX .32 1.3 9 42 24½ 24 24½— ⅛
AZL 42 17 5⅛ 5 5— ⅛
AZL pf .48 9.1 5 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
AcmeU .30 2.7 12 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
Action 11 3 2⅞ 3
ActionCp .24b 2.6 6 19 9⅛ 8¾ 9⅛+ ⅛
AdamR .12 1.1 9 8 10½ 10½ 10½
AdobeO .20 1.0 19 77 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅜
AegisCp 5 32 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
AeroFlo .30a 2.2 4 15 13¾ 13¼ 13¾+ ⅜
Aeronca 11 57 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
AlliCap .10e 1.8 6 10 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
AlterSix .32 5.0 5 2 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
AlskAir .20r 4.1 3 23 5 4⅞ 4⅞
AlbaW .10e 2.2 3 12 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
Alcolac .18 3.0 6 7 6 6 6
AllegA wtO 38 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
AllegA wtN 65 ⅛ 1-16 1-16
AllianT .36e 4.5 10 18 8 8 8
AlldArt 463 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
AlmyS .20e 3.0 6 16 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
Alphain .10e 1.3 10 17 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
Altamil .32e 3.3 4 17 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
AltecCp 28 46 1⅛ 1 1⅛
Altec pf 2 7⅛ 7¼ 7¼
AlterFd .50 3.0 6 8 16½ 16½ 16½+ ⅛
Amdhl .40 1.1 13 440 37½ 36⅜ 36⅝— ⅛
AmAgro 8 130 12½ 12 12½+ ¼
AmBilt .25 3.2 4 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
AmBrd wt 14 28¾ 28 28¼+ ⅛
ABusPd .40 4.4 7 22 9 9 9
AmCapCp 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
AIntPict 222 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
AIsraell .09e 3.1 2 79 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
AMzeA .48 6.2 5 5 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
AMzeB .48 5.9 6 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
AMdBld .40 4.0 11 46 10¼ 10 10⅛
AMotIn .30 2.3 7 71 12⅞ 12 12⅞+ ⅝
AmPetf 2.20 7.7 9 49 29⅜ 28⅞ 28½— ⅜
APrecs .40 4.3 7 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
AScIE .04e .6 15 6⅝ 6½ 6½
AmSeat .40 3.0 11 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼
AmTec .50a 5.8 4 24 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
AngloC .18e 1.4 7 103 13 12⅝ 13
Anken .44 4.8 5 9 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
Anthony .40 5.6 4 x41 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
ApIDta .16 1.5 9 5 11¼ 11 11— ⅛
ApldDev 18 186 8¼ 7⅞ 8— ⅛
AquitCo .39 1.9 11 41 21 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
Armin .12 1.4 6 3 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
ArrowA .20 2.1 6 12 9¾ 9½ 9¾+ ⅛
Arundel 4 24 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
Asamer .30 1.9 46 16⅛ 16 16
AskinSvc 16 ⅞ 13-16 13-16—1-16
Astrex 7 12 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
Atco Ind 1 1 1 1 +1-16
AtlsCM .05e 1.7 33 209 3 3 3 + ⅛
AtlasCp wt 14 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞+ ⅛
Audiotr .12b 2.5 5 12 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞+ ⅛
Augat .44 1.7 13 66 26¾ 25½ 26¼— ½
AutoTrn 23 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
AutmRod 3 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
AutoSw .80a 2.4 11 5 34 34 34 + ¼
AVEMC .30 6.0 6 27 5⅛ 5 5 + ¼
Avondl 1.20 6.9 7 14 17½ 17¼ 17½+ ½
Avdin 9 38 10¼ 10 10¼— ⅛

— B—B—B —
BAT .15e 2.4 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅜
BAT del .15e 2.6 2 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅜
BRT 9 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Badger .70 6.7 5 4 10½ 10½ 10½
Baldor .28 1.1 12 x10 25 24¾ 24¾— ⅛
BaldwS .32a 4.9 61 6½ 6½ 6½
BanFd 1.11e 6.4 79 17¼ 17 17¼
Bangor wt 6 2 1⅞ 2
Banistr .40 4.7 15 16 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
Barclay 5 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
BarcoCa .12 2.5 23 2 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
BarnesE 12 3 6⅝ 6½ 6½
Barnwl .20 2.2 129 2 9 8⅞ 9
BarryR .20b 1.0 12 130 19¾ 18⅝ 19¾+ ⅞
BarthS 10 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
Bartons 23 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
BaruchF 39 25 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
Barwick 3 1⅝ 1½ 1½
BnfSt B .40 2.2 6 3 18¼ 18 18 — ⅛
BergEnt 6 5 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼
BergenB .10e 1.4 6 9 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼+ ⅛
BroB pf1.15 8.1 3 14¾ 14½ 14¼— ¼
BernzO 23 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
Berven 45 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
Beverly 11 67 7 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
BicPen .48 3.0 7 4 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
Bickford .05e 2.5 9 25 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛
BigVSp .24 2.6 6 20 9⅜ 9⅛ 9⅜
BinkMf 1b 5.3 6 1 18¾ 18¾ 18¾— ⅛
Blount .48 2.7 5 28 18¼ 18 18 — ⅛
BodinAp 9 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
BoltBer .20 1.7 18 11¾ 11½ 11¾+ ⅛
BowVall .10 .5 25 333 21⅝ 20¾ 21⅜+ ⅝
Bowmar 34 11 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜+ ⅛
Bowne .48b 2.6 8 38 19 18⅝ 18⅝
BradfdN .20 2.5 7 77 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
Braniff wt 15 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
Brascan 1a 5.4 4 542 u18¾ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
BraunE 1.40 4.7 8 5 29¾ 29¾ 29¾— ⅛
BreezeCp 8 11 12½ 11¾ 12½+ ½
BrstBr .60 3.6 7 5 15¼ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
BrooksP .44 3.2 10 4 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
BrnFA 1.16 3.8 10 39 30¾ 30½ 30⅝— ⅛
BrnFB 1.16 3.5 11 42 32¾ 32½ 32⅝+ ⅛
BrnF pf .40 9.1 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
Buell .50 4.2 5 11 12 12 12
Burgess 88 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
Burnsin .60 6.3 8 11 9½ 9⅜ 9½

— C—C—C —
CK Pet .16 1.3 33 5 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
CDI 5 7 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼— ¼
CHB Fd .57t 7.0 169 8⅛ 8 8⅛— ⅛
CMI Cp .05e 1.2 7 33 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
CRS .30 3.1 5 16 10 d 9⅝ 9¾— ¼
CSE 1.20 6.2 8 17 u19½ 18¾ 19⅜+1¼
CWTran .70 3.7 4 4 19¼ 18¾ 18¾— ⅛
CagleA .05e .6 6 x16 u 8⅝ 7⅞ 8⅝+ ⅝
Caldor .40 2.2 8 84 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
Calcomp 13 45 7⅝ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
CalLite .10e 2.2 13 8 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
CalLi pf1.10 13. 6 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
CalPtC 1.60a 5.1 5 311 31¼ 30¾ 31⅛+ ⅛
Camco .20 1.1 9 x5 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
CaChbA 20 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
CdnHomO 21 279 10½ 9¾ 10½+ ⅜
CdMarc .30 3.8 8 8 8 8 8
CdnMerr 12 3 14 14 14
CdnOcci .58a 3.1 14 3 19 18¾ 19 + ½
CanSupO 10 28 69¾ 69¼ 69¼— ¼
CapitlFd .20 4.6 5 6 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜+ ⅛
Caresso .05e 1.2 10 10 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼+ ⅛
Carnat 1.50 5.7 8 187 26½ 25⅞ 26⅛— ⅛
CaroEn 1.20 7.8 6 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
CaroPLpf 5 9.3 z10 53½ 53½ 53½
CarrolDv 10 10 6 6 6 — ⅛
CastlAM 1b 7.0 5 6 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
CasFd 1.60a 7.8 3 20½ 20⅜ 20½+ ⅛
Cavitrn 31 9 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
CelluCft 5 12 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
CentSe .65 11. 5 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
Cenvill 1 6.7 5 15 15¼ 14⅞ 14⅞
CertifCp 7 43 4 3¾ 4
Certron 18 1 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
Cetec .08 1.7 11 31 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
ChadMl .60 8.6 7 2 7 7 7 — ¼
ChampHo 156 2 1⅞ 2
ChartM 5 15 13¾ 13⅝ 13¾— ½
Chmpist .24 3.5 8 2 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
ChiRv 1.60a 5.4 13 157 29¾ 29½ 29½— ⅛
ChiefDev 1e 3.6 23 182 u28⅛ 26¾ 28 +1⅜
ChildWld 9 21 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
ChilinCp .28 3.9 4 21 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
CineFive 25 4½ 4½ 4½
CircleK 1 6.7 8 197 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
Citation .56 5.1 7 28 11 10½ 11 + ½
CityGas .92 8.2 5 2 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ¼
Clabir .14b 3.7 11 6 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝
Clarmt .30e 3.4 5 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞+ ⅛
ClarkC .15e 3.9 5 2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
Clarostat 7 33 11¼ 11 11¼+ ⅜
Clausng 1.32 6.5 7 6 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅜— ⅛
Clopay .32 3.7 5 28 8⅞ d 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
CohenHat 9 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
Cohu .16e 4.9 10 18 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
Colemn .80 4.7 7 46 16⅞ 15⅝ 16⅞+1⅛
ColCmI 24 115 12¾ 12¼ 12½+ ¼
Colwell .60 5.9 7 25 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
Cominc 2 6.8 9 4 29⅝ 29½ 29½— ½
ComAll .40 2.2 6 9 18 18 18 — ¼
ComAl pf1.60 11. 2 14⅜ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
ComMtl .60 3.6 5 29 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
Comdtnl 5 18 16 15⅞ 16
ComdrCp 34 5 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
Compo .20 2.1 13 32 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½— ⅛
CompuD 8 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
CompInv 15 3¼ 3¼ 3⅛
Conchm .80 5.0 6 76 16 15⅝ 15⅞— ⅜
Condec .30t 3.4 37 12 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞
ConnrHm 4 25 7½ 7¼ 7¼— ⅜
Conrock .90a 3.9 7 11 23 23 23
ConsOG 838 53 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅛
ContMtl 6 13 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
ContTel wt 5 7-16 7-16 7-16+1-16
Cookin .20e 3.5 3 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
CookP .60 2.0 13 34 30⅝ 29½ 30⅜+ ⅜
CoopJr .10e 2.9 10 21 3½ 3½ 3½
CoreLb .28 1.3 14 10 21 20¾ 20¾
Corenco .80b 6.5 6 x2 12¾ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
Cornlius .80 5.1 8 x60 16¼ 15½ 15¾
Coscoinc 12 44 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
Cousins wt 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
CrestFo 6 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
CrestOil .24a 2.1 14 16 11½ 11⅛ 11¼— ⅛
Crompr 1.40 5.8 4 4 24 24 24 — ⅛
CrossAT 1 4.2 8 10 23¾ 23⅝ 23⅝
CwnCP .60a 1.9 3 19 31⅝ 30⅞ 31¼+ ⅜
CrownC .20 5.0 6 4 4 4 4 + ⅛
Crownin .28 3.7 4 17 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
CrutcR .36 2.5 14 66 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅜
CrystlO .60 2.5 32 24¼ 23⅝ 24¼— ⅛
CubicCp .60 3.5 7 39 17½ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
Curtice 1.10 6.3 5 10 18 17½ 17½— ⅜

— D—D—D —
DCL 5 2 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
DWG .49t 18. 9 144 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾
DamonC 3 10 3½ 3½ 3½
Damson 25 70 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
Datapd .30 1.6 9 378 19½ 18¾ 19 + ⅜
DayMn .25e 2.1 20 16 11¾ 11⅝ 11¾+ ⅛
Decoratr .24 8.3 8 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
DelLabs .48 3.4 5 13 14⅛ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
DelhiOil .05e .6 31 12 8⅛ 8 8
DenTal .20 1.1 15 64 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝
Depslr 1.40 6.3 6 1 22¼ 22¼ 22¼
DesgnJw 6 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
DevCoA 4 9 13⅜ 13 13 + ⅛
DevonGp 3 z250 25⅞ 25½ 25⅞— ½
Diplcon 25 2 4 4 4 + ⅛
Dillard .40 2.3 6 3 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅜
Diodes 29 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
DisFoo 6 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Documat 11 78 21 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅜
DomeP 9 782 97¾ 93⅞ 97¼+4¼
Domtar 1.80a 8.5 5 13 21¼ 21⅛ 21¼+ ⅛
Downy .40 2.7 4 7 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
DrexUt 1.56 8.5 2 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅛
DrFair .40 4.8 8 74 8⅞ 8⅛ 8¼— ⅛
Dunloo .08r 6.1 5 11 15-16 15-16 15-16— ⅛
Dupl-Pd .80 4.4 4 21 18¼ 18 18¼+ ⅛
DurTst .40b 4.1 10 16 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾+ ⅛
Dynicin .07e 1.8 11 90 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
Dyneer .72 3.6 6 9 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾+ ⅛

— E—E—E —
EAC .21e 5.4 13 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
EarthRes 1 6.2 7 30 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
EstnCo 1.20 6.8 9 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
EazorE .24 6.4 5 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Edmos 20 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
EDO .50 2.8 8 z10 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
Ehren .10a .9 9 15 10⅞ 10½ 10⅞+ ⅜
ElcorCp .20 2.2 8 47 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
ElAudD 3 6 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
Electron 1 6.0 8 4 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅛
ElecEng .24 2.2 9 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
ElecAm 1.20 4.2 6 7 28¾ 28¼ 28½— ½
EmrRd 4 15 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+ ⅛
EngyRs .24 3.7 10 13 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜+ ⅛
EsaRd .57e 3.5 5 10 16¼ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
EtzLav .10e 2.6 14 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
EvansAr .40 2.3 9 26 17¾ 17¼ 17¾
Execin .40t 2.3 16 69 17½ 17¼ 17¼

— F—F—F —
FPA 3 4 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
FSF Ind .12 3.1 50 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
Fabind .50 3.7 4 8 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅜
FairTex 4 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
FairfNob 4 1 1½ 1½ 1½
FamDlr .36 3.2 7 13 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
FamRc 7 4 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
FannyF .50e 5.1 8 3 10 9¾ 9¾— ⅜
FavDrg .20a 2.3 7 13 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
FedRr 1.36 8.9 13 3 15¼ 15¼ 15¼
FedRes 34 93 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜— ⅛
Felmnt .20 8 18 8 26 25⅝ 26 + ½
Fidelco 14 4 4 4 — ⅛
FinGen .40b 3.2 6 93 12½ 12⅜ 12½— ⅛
FinGnA .40b 3.9 12 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
FtConn .88 10. 7 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
FtSLSn 1b 5.2 5 8 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
Fstmrk 4 8 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
FischrP .11 8.2 7 7 12⅝ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
Fishman 5 2 2 2
FitchGE 1.80 9.6 5 1 18¾ 18¾ 18¾
FlanEnl 7 113 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞
FlightSf .28 .8 16 20 33½ 33 33 — ¼
FloCap 3 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
FlaRck .21e 2.5 4 17 8⅝ 8¼ 8 — ⅛
FlowGen 12 47 15½ 14¾ 15⅛+ ⅜
Flowers .42 3.9 6 5 11 10¾ 10¾
FlukeJ .76t 2.9 13 28 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
Foodrm .50 7.7 4 3 6½ 6½ 6½
ForestC .10 .9 2 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
ForestLab 4 5 4⅞ 4⅞
Franks .32 3.2 7 13 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
Frantz .10 4.8 6 1 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
Friedm .28b 5.3 4 7 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
FriendFr 14 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
Friona .40 4.0 3 14 10 10 10
Frischs .30b 4.5 5 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
FrontA .20b 1.9 5 74 10¾ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
FrontA wt 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛

— G—G—G —
GIExpl 8 20 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
GRI .30 5.5 8 127 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜— ¼
Galaxy .06t 1.1 3 1 5½ 5½ 5½
Goran .81e 11. 4 10 7½ 7½ 7½
GorLlet .40b 2.2 6 43 18⅛ 18½ 18½— ⅛
Govira .05e 2.1 4 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
Govnar 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
GnEmp .24a 6.9 5 1 3½ 3½ 3½
GenExp 89 7⅜ 7
GnHous 3 6 3⅛ 3 3
Genge .10e 2.1 6 88 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅜
Genisco 10 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
GenvDr .10r 2.2 5 1 4½ 4½ 4½
GerbSc .20 1.2 7 48 17⅜ 16½ 17 — ⅛
GiantF 1.30 5.9 5 5 22 21⅞ 22
GntYell .50e 4.7 8 83 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝
Glatfltr 1.20 4.4 7 19 27½ 27¼ 27¼
GlenGer .16 1.9 5 17 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Glnmr .72 3.4 7 24 21 21 21 — ⅛
Globein .70 6.9 8 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10 — ⅛
Glosser .40 4.2 5 2 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
Glover 2 1½ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
Gldblatt 10 3 3 3
GoldnCvc 173 7½ d 7 7 — ⅛
GldNugt .08t .5 21 167 17⅛ 16¼ 15¼— ⅜
GoldWH .64 8.3 4 32 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾— ⅛
Goldfield 73 ⅞ 11-16 11-16
GoodLS 3 10 2 2 2 + ⅛
Gdrich wt 5 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
GormR 1.20a 6.0 7 4 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞
GouldT .88 8.7 10 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
GrahMf .30 3.3 28 7 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
GrandAu .30 3.5 6 31 8¾ 8½ 8½
GrndCtl .50 4.5 5 31 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
GrangrA 10 21 11½ 11 11½+ ½
GIBasinP 25 61 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞
GILkCh .24 1.0 12 5 23⅛ 23 23⅛— ⅛
Greenmn 8 2 1⅞ 2
GREIT .40 5.6 11 5 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
GrossT 1.12 5.5 8 5 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
GuardC .60b 4.7 8 7 13 12¾ 12⅞— ⅛
Guilford .60 3.5 3 8 17½ 17½ 17½+ ⅛
GlfCan 1.40 4.1 9 21 34⅜ 34 34⅛+ ½
Gulfstrm 5 2 7 7 7 — ⅛

— H—H—H —
HallsM .80 7.9 4 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10 — ⅛
Hannfrd .80 5.8 5 22 14 13¾ 13¾— ¼
HanSqRt 10 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞+ ⅛
Harland 1 3.9 10 5 25⅛ 25⅛ 25 — ⅛
Harvey 4 15 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Hasbro .20 3.6 9 21 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
Hasting .60 6.3 6 4 9½ 9½ 9½
HawaiA 538 4 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜
HeinWer .39e 5.0 7 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Heinick .10 2.5 8 16 4 4 4 + ⅛
HeitmMtg 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
Hess s .60b 4.9 5 19 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
HiGInc .03r .4 7 5 7½ 7½ 7⅝
HiShear .20 2.0 7 52 10¾ 9¾ 10⅛+ ⅛
Hiplmic .20 3.5 9 10 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝
HollyCp 10 31 7⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
HomeOA 1.30 3.2 9 29 u41¾ 39¾ 41¼+ ⅛
HomeOB 1.30 2.8 8 18 u37¼ 37¼ 37 + ⅜
Hormel 1.48 5.9 5 15 25⅝ 25¼ 25¼
HornHar 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
HospM .60 6.0 27 24 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
Hotel 1.77e 11. 12 13 17 16⅛ 16⅛— ½
HousRon .40 6.4 4 13 6¼ 6 6¼+ ⅛
HouOM .80 4.8 8 462 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝
HouO pf1.69 8.8 39 19¼ 18½ 19¼+ ⅝
HowelC .40 3.4 10 16 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
Howell .15e 5.5 16 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾— ⅛
HubellA 1.44 5.5 8 6 26 25¾ 26
HubellB 1.44 5.6 8 8 25¾ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
HuckMf .28 2.4 7 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾— ⅛
HudBO 2 4.0 9 100 49¾ 48⅝ 49½+ ¾
Hutty .68 6.0 6 32 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
HuntH .16e 3.7 5 11 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
HuskyO 1 2.8 7 332 36¼ 35¾ 36 — ½
Hycel 54 55 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛

— I—I—I —
ICH .15e 4.1 3 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
ICM .50e 6.1 10 12 8¼ 8 8¼+ ½
IFS Ind .14 3.1 5 34 3½ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
ITI 8 5 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
ImpGp .09e 5.1 6 13 1¾ 1¾ 1¾+3-16
Imperind 4 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
ImpOil 1 4.5 9 270 22¼ 22 22 ⅛
InflightSv 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
Inolex 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Instron .30 1.6 9 43 18½ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅜
InstrSys 28 225 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
InsSy pf.28t 2.6 5 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
IntegRes 9 8 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
Intrmk .15e 1.3 6 9 12½ 12 12 — ⅜
IntBnknt 17 50 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞+ ⅛
IntFdSvc 5 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
IntGenl 1.40 6.3 5 9 22½ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅛
IntProt .30 5.3 4 15 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
IntSeaw .60 8.9 4 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾
IntStrtch 65 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Interphot 3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
InvestFlo 1 10 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
InvDvA 1.28 3.4 12 104 37¾ 37½ 37½
InvDvB .32 3.4 8 70 9⅞ 9⅜ 9⅜
InvRIT .55e 6.7 13 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
Ionics 11 6 20 19¾ 20 — ⅛
IroqBrd .30 1.2 9 48 25⅛ 25¼ 25⅛— ⅛
Irvinind .10 3.3 19 3⅛ 3 3
IsraelD .67e 11. 17 6¼ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛

— J—J—J —
Jaclyn .40b 7.8 6 4 5½ 5 5 + ⅛
Jacobs .50b 3.9 7 30 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
Jensen 1.40t 16 5 23 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
Jetero .05e 2.0 5 6 2½ 2½ 2½
Jetronic 9 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
JohnPd .36 6.3 16 5 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
JuniperP 41 52 4 4 4 + ⅛
Jupiter 4 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞

— K—K—K —
KTelln .30e 6.3 10 35 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾+ ⅛
Kaisln .3c 4 2 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
KaneMill wt 25 1 15-16 15-16—3-16
KapokT 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
KayCp .50 3.6 7 20 14¼ 14 14 — ⅛
KenaiCp 6 83 10¾ 10½ 10½— ⅛
Kenwin .48a 4.9 5 10 9⅞ 9¾ 9¾— ⅛
Ketchm .23t 5.4 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
Kev Co .20e 4.8 4 12 4⅛ 4 4⅛
KinArk 8 25 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
KingRd .32 2.0 6 511 17 d15¾ 16⅛— ⅞
KirbyEx 8 9 20⅛ 20⅛ 20 — ⅛
Kit Mfg 4 1 4 4 4 — ⅛
KuhnStr 13 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛

— L—L—L —
LSB .10r 2.4 11 6 4⅛ 4 4 — ⅛
LaBarge .06e 3.0 17 15 2 1⅞ 2
LaMaur .20 3.7 18 8 5½ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
LaPnt 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
LQuint 1.08t 13 12 160 8¼ 8 8 — ⅛
LatvRod 93 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
LakeSh 10 5 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
Landmk 3 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
Laneco .20b 2.6 4 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
LeaRonal .60 3.8 8 25 16⅞ d15⅞ 16 — ½
LeePh 18 6 5⅞ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
LehighP 5 4 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
LeisureT 4 14 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
LibtyFb .39t 5.6 4 2 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
Lightlr .24 2.8 6 2 8⅛ 8 8
LincAm 6 205 5⅞ 5 5⅞+ ⅛
LlovdsE 6 2 2 2
Lodge .08e 3.0 12 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
Lohmn 1.20 4.7 9 13 26⅛ 25¾ 25¾— ¼
LoewT wt 305 15⅛ 14 15 + ⅝
Lopicon 9 10 11½ 11 11½+ ⅛
LaGenS .99 5.2 6 7 19 18⅞ 19 + ½
LouisCe 1.44 5.1 9 4 28 28½ 28 — ⅛
Lydall .60a 6.3 6 5 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
LynchCp 2 1 3 3 3
Lynnwear 6 211 3 3 3 — ⅛

— M—M—M —
MPO 5 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
MWA 20 u 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
Macks .20 3.5 5 5 5¾ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
Macrod 29 33 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
MePS 1.64 9.0 5 3 18¼ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
ManrC .40 6.0 5 4 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
Marinda 92 1 1-16 1 1-16 1 1-16
Marlene .14e 1.1 5 4 13 12⅞ 13
Marm pf2.25 11. 38 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
MrshF 2 13 4 4 4
Masind .60a 5.3 11 3750 23 11½ 11 11⅝
MalerRe .78 13 11 5 22 22 22 — ⅛
Mattr 5 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
MauiTec .14 4.7 5 3 2⅞ 3
McCrory wt 10 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝— ⅛
McCulO 2a 834 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
Means 1.20 7.3 7 3 16½ 16½ 16½
MedcoJw 5 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
Medfield 10 23 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
MediaG .60 2.9 9 15 20¾ 20½ 20½
Megatnl .24 3.2 4 101 8 7½ 7½— ½
MEMCo .90 5.9 7 31 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
MercSL .50 4.8 4 7 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜+ ⅜
MetPro .15 2.0 9 2 7½ 7½ 7½
Melex .40 4.0 8 5 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
Melpin .32 1.0 19 30 33½ 33 33
Metrocai 8 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛
MichGen 9 64 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
MchSug .05e .7 4 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
MidlaCo .20 2.6 4 3 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾
MidlGls .40 2.9 8 29 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞+ ⅜
Miller H 11 4 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
MissnIT 25 13 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
MitchlE .12 .6 8 80 20⅞ 20⅜ 20⅝— ⅛
MiteCo .40 3.1 5 6 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
MonMg .44 6.8 6 1 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
Moog .40b 2.7 8 11 15 14¾ 14¾— ½
MtgGin .63e 8.0 18 6 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞
MortnSh .32 5.7 4 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
MotlSM .16b 1.6 6 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
MovStr .52 5.2 5 2 10 10 10 — ⅛
Movielab 12 53 3¼ 3 3¼+ ½

— N—N—N —
NFC .15 1.3 7 22 11⅝ 11¼ 11¼
Napco .20 1.9 6 22 10⅝ d10¼ 10⅜
Narda .20 3.7 9 6 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜
NatCSS .32 1.2 13 45 27⅝ 27⅜ 27⅝— ⅛
NatEdu .12e 1.7 6 18 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼
NtHitE 8 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
NKinney 12 2¾ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
NtParag 49 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
NtPatent 149 7¾ 7½ 7½— ⅛
NtSecR .48e 9.1 8 8 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
NtSpinn .20 3.4 6 12 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞+ ⅛
NatwHo .40 2.6 11 x78 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝
NelsLB .00f 9.8 6 174 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
NHamp .80a 3.3 7 2 24 24 24 — ⅛
Nidria .05e 3.3 8 1 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
NMxAr .21t 1.8 24 15 11⅞ 11 11⅞+1
NProc .55e 8.5 7 27 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
NYTim .80 3.0 20 25 26¾ 26½ 26½— ¼
NewbE .50 7.7 34 6 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
Newcor 1 3.7 6 19 26¾ 25½ 26 + ⅛
Nichols .02r 4 6 3 5 5 5 + ⅛
Noles 11 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Norin .40 4.6 5 3 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
Nortl pf 1.50 12. 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
Nortek .04 4 9 49 10⅛ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
NcARov .76 1.2 6 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
NoCaO 8 39 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
NoestB 1.04 8.4 6 5 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝
NuclDta 12 10 12⅝ 12⅛ 12¾+ ⅛
Numoc .07t 3.3 1 370 24⅝ 23½ 24⅛+ ⅜

— O—O—O —
OEA .10e 2.8 7 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
Oakwd .12b 1.1 5 9 10½ 10½ 10½
OhSealy .84 5.8 9 16 15⅛ 14⅝ 14½— ⅛
Olsina .40e 5.9 4 38 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾— ⅛
OnLine .24 1.5 11 48 16⅜ 15⅞ 16⅜+ ⅜
OOkiep 31 z400 41⅛ 40½ 41⅛+ ⅛
Ormand 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
OSullvn .80 5.2 5 4 15¾ 15½ 15½— ¼
OutlaSu .20 2.2 14 5 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
OxfordF 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
OzarkA .20e 4.3 4 34 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝

— P—Q —
PF Ind 21 1 1 1 + ⅛
PGEpfA 1.50 9.7 12 15½ 15¼ 15¼+ ⅛
PGEpfB 1.37 10. 4 13¾ 13½ 13¾— ⅛
PGEpfC 1.25 9.7 3 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
PGEpfD 1.25 10 1 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
PGEpfE 1.25 9.5 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
PGEpfG 1.20 9.7 3 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜
PGEpfW 2.57 10. 16 25⅝ 25¾ 25¾
PGEpfV 2.32 9.8 96 24¼ 23⅞ 23⅞+ ⅛
PGEpfT 2.54 9.8 10 26 25¼ 26 + ¼
PGEpfS 2.62 9.7 48 27 26⅞ 27 + ⅜
PGEpfH 1.12 9.7 8 12 11½ 11½
PGEpfR 2.37 9.8 15 24 23⅞ 24⅛— ⅛
PGEpfP 2.05 10. 2 20½ d20 20⅛— ⅛
PGEpfO 2 9.7 3 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
PGEpfM 1.96 9.7 2 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
PGEpfL 2.25 10. 1 22½ 22½ 22½+ ⅛
PGEpfK 2.04 9.7 2 21 21 21
PacLt pf4.40 9.8 z30 45 45 45 +1
PacLt pf4.50 10. z20 44¼ 44¼ 44¼
PacLt pf7.64 10. z100 74¾ 74¾ 74¾—1¼
PacScie .32 2.6 7 66 12¼ 11¾ 12⅛+ ⅛
PallCp .52 1.9 13 14 27 d27⅛ 27 — ⅛
PalomrF 20 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
Pantasi .30 6.2 10 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
ParcPk 11 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
Parsons 1 5.3 6 17 19 18⅝ 19 + ½
PatFash .10e 1.9 3 6 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
Patagon 5 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
PatoC .2e 20. 4 99 10⅛ 9¾ 10 + ⅛
PebbIB 1 2.5 13 2 40½ 40½ 40½
PennDix wt 1 13-16 13-16 13-16
PenEM 6 2 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅞— ⅛
PECo .21 16. 3 23 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
PenRE 1.45 9.1 5 3 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
Pentron 9 10 1¼ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
PepBoys .10 3.6 5 4 28 27¾ 27¾— ⅛
PepCom .49 2.3 9 269 20⅛ 18 20⅛+2¾
Perini .40 3.6 11 11 11 11 — ⅛
PetroLe 7 55 7½ 7½ 7½
PhilLD .68r 7.0 4 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾+ ⅛
Phoenix 12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
PicNPay .28 2.9 6 15 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
PioneerS 2 44 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
PionTx .20t 12 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
PitWVa .56 9.3 7 4 6 6 6
PitDM 1.40 4.5 5 26 31⅞ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
Pittway 1.65 5.7 5 64 29¼ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
PlantInd 64 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
PneuSc 1 4.3 z600 23⅝ 23 23 —1
Polcron 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
Polychr .20 .8 12 711 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
PostCp .50 2.9 8 5 17⅛ d16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅛
PrairieO 14 8 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
PrattLmb 1 5.6 7 4 11¾ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
PrattRd .30 6.3 5 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
PrenHo 1.36 5.8 9 6 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
PresRIA 27 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
PresRIB 28 22 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Presley .52r 5.0 2 336 10⅜ 9⅝ 10¼+ ⅝
PrimMt 13 43 13¾ 13 13¾+1
PrpCT 1.23e 11 9 26 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞— ⅛
ProvGas .86 9.7 4 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
FraRE .28 6.6 14 x18 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
PrudBld .24 6.0 5 2 4 4 4
PulteH .24 2.9 2 10 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼
PuntaG 5 25 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
Punta pf1.10 10. 2 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
Purpac .06e .8 19 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Quebcr .20e 2.8 10 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛

— R—R—R —
RBInd .24 2.3 7 39 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
REDM 6 6 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅞+ ⅛
RET 5 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
RHMed .10e 1.1 6 31 9¾ 9¼ 9⅝— ⅛
RSC .10 3.8 15 7 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝
RanchEx 5 42 17½ 17 17 — ⅛
RangrO 44 37 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
Ransbrg 1.30 5.0 6 13 24¼ 24 24 — ½
RapAm wt 30 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
RamP 10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Ravina .40 2.3 16 8 17⅞ 17¼ 17½— ⅛
Repaing 7 5 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
REInv 1.20 7.4 12 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
RlincT 1.40 12. 5 6 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
Redlaw .25e 8.3 12 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
ReevesT 47 44 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
RefgTr .25e 4.8 4 14 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
RemAr .1e 6.2 5 18 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
RepGyp .40 3.2 4 16 12¾ 12½ 12½— ½
RepMtg wt 15 1-128 1-128 1-128
RepNY 2 5.5 5 1 36 36½ 36½
PeshCol .24 1.6 7 47 15 d14½ 14⅞— ⅛
ResrtA 15 2415 47⅝ 44¼ 46⅝+ ⅜
ResrtB 25 z4850 77 73½ 74⅝+ ⅛
ResAsc 12 18 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
ResNare 13 13 9¼ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
RioleIP .12 1.8 4 14 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
Richton .44 6.1 4 102 7½ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
RileyCo 7 ⅞ 36⅞ 35⅛ 35⅞— ⅛
RioAlg 1.08 3.4 9 2 32 32 32
Robin .12 2.3 4 21 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
Rochwd 1 8.4 7 3 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
Rogers .20 .6 14 14 36 35¼ 36 — ⅛
RonsnT 5 43 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
Rotsmr 2 4 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
RovPatrn 13 23 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
Ruddck .42e 5.2 5 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
Rusco 3 16 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
Russell .48 4.0 5 309 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 — ⅛

— S—S—S —
SFM .20 4.8 5 3 4⅛ 4 4⅛— ⅛
SGL .25b 2.8 5 3 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
SGSvc 5 2 2 2 — ⅛
SGSC pf1.70 12. 13 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
SMD 4 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
SSP 8 20 4⅞ d 4⅞ 4—[illegible]
Salem .32e 2.6 7 22 12⅝ 11½ 12⅝+ ⅝
SCarlo 5 3⅛ 2 2
SFRE 1.60 8.6 17 9 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
SanJW 1.60 7.7 10 3 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞— ⅛
Saxdgte .40 3.1 6 1 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
Saundrs .30 3.4 7 62 9 8⅞ 8⅞
SchlbE .56 10 14 11 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
Schrult .38a 6.3 4 3 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
Schiller 8 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
ScheibP .40 7.6 13 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Schrader .15 4.4 10 21 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜— ⅛
SciAtla .20 .6 15 38 34⅞ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
Scope .50 1.4 8 15 36 36 36⅛+ ⅛
SbdAM .40 2.2 3 2 18 18 18— ⅛
Seatrain 5 15 6⅛ 6 6⅛
SeapPl .42k z200 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
SeasnAir .23 1.4 21 143 14¼ 14 14¼
SecMtg 141 3⅝ 3 3⅝
SecMtg wt 50 1-32 1-32 1-32+1-128
Selas 4.9 5 3 7⅜ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
Semtch .20b 3.3 14 13 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
Sbrasco .36 5.8 5 5 6 6 6— ⅛
ShaerS .40e 7.6 6 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
Sharon 1 4.7 5 5 21¼ 21¼ 21 — ⅛
Shawin .57e 9.1 6 11 5½ 5½ 5½
SheltrR 4 51 3 3 3 — ⅛
ShenanD 28 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛+ ⅛
Shopwell 12 27 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
Showbt 1 4.8 7 15 21⅜ 20⅝ 20⅞—1⅛
Sierrcin .30 1.5 13 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20 — ⅛
Silco .55 3.7 7 6 15 15⅛ 15 — ⅛
Sigma .40 2.9 7 15 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
SiresA .20e 2.5 6 12 8 8 8 — ⅛
Sifsinc .30 2.7 2 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11 — ⅛
Slicrest .40e 6.7 5 12 6 5⅞ 6
Simkins .80 6.2 7 3 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
Solitron 16 17 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
SonderB .40 1.6 8 2 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
Soundsn .40 5.2 3 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
SCEd pf1.02 7.4 2 10½ 10⅛ 10⅞+ ⅛
SCEd pf1.06 9.4 29 11⅛ 11 11⅛
SCEd pf1.08 9.6 15 11¼ d10½ 11¼+ ½
SCEd pf2.24 8.6 2600 26¼ 26 26 — ¾
SCEd pf1.45 9.2 6 15¾ 15⅝ 15¾
SCEd pf1.30 6.8 2 19½ 19½ 19½— ⅛
SCEd pf2.30 9.2 3 25½ 25¼ 25¼+1⅛
SCEd pf2.21 9.3 208 23⅞ 23¾ 23¾+ ⅛
SCEd pf8.96 9.5 2 94 94 94 —1
SwFlnBk .50 6.5 6 7 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾
SwFIB pf2.18 8.9 5 24½ 24½ 24½+ ⅛
SpecltyR 6 3 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜
Spector .20e 2.8 2 2 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
Spencer .16 3.8 5 68 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
StaffrdL 4 31 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
StdCont .40b 5.2 5 21 7¾ 7¾ 7¾— ⅛
StdMell 13 33 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
StProd 1.40 5.6 6 1 25 25 25 — ⅛
StdShr .60t 2.4 8 24 25 24¾ 24¾— ⅜
Stange .20 2.5 9 41 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
StanAv .25e 2.2 7 5 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼+ ⅛
Stanwd 4 16 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
StarSup .86 6.4 4 3 12½ 12⅜ 12½+ ⅛
Stardust 1 18 1¼ 1¼ 1¼— ⅛
Steelml .24b 4.3 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
StepnCh .90 4.8 7 4 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
SterlBcp wt 4 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝—1-16
SterlEl 6 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
SterlEl wt .10 3.8 7 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
StrutW .30b 3.5 14 28 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅜
Sunair .50r 3.0 11 23 16½ 16½ 16½
Sundnc .16b .8 22 91 20½ 20 20⅞+1
SunshJr .36 6.4 5 6 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
Suplnd .25 1.8 6 114 13⅝ 13 13⅜+ ⅛
SupSurg .32 3.9 6 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
Supron .30 1.1 17 27 27½ 26⅝ 26⅞
Susquen 4 35 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
SusanR pf 1 10. 4 10 10 10
SutroMtg wt 4 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞—1-16
Synalov 34 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
Syntex .90 2.8 10 1026 33⅛ 32⅜ 32⅜—1
SyscoCp .32 1.9 8 7 30½ 30 30 — ⅛
SystEng 12 78 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅜+ ⅛

— T—T—T —
TEC .40 5.8 8 9 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
TFI 9 8 2⅛ 2 2
TabPd .20 1.7 7 5 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
TandB 1e 11 5 15 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
Tannet .28 3.2 4 15 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
TechSym 11 50 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
TechOp 7 11 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼
TechTp .07r 2.2 7 64 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛
Tectrol .20 4.2 6 6 4⅞ 4⅝ 4¾
TejonR 59 84 29⅛ 27⅝ 28⅛—1⅜
TeleCm .52 5.9 6 27 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
Telflex .45 2.4 9 30 17⅛ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
Telsci .60 3.7 13 27 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
Tenna 26 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾— ⅛
Tenneco wt 57 ½ 7-16 7-16
Tenney .41t 7.3 9 3 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
Teroayn 8 42 15⅞ 15½ 15½
TerraC .40 5.8 53 22 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
TelraT 20 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
TexstAir .16 1.4 9 116 11½ 11⅛ 11½
ThorCp 1 13-16 13-16 13-16
Thoratar 6 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
ThreeD .20 5.5 3 4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Thrifim .80 4.6 4 19 17½ 17 17½+ ⅜
Tidwell 4 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
TolEdpf 10 11 z10 93 93 93 —1
TappsG .28 3.8 5 24 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅛
TorinCp .80 5.1 7 9 16 15¾ 15¾— ⅛
TotlPet .20 1.2 15 275 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ⅛
TotPet wt 13 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
TownCtry 9 4 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
TransLux .05e 1.0 7 18 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
TransOil .05e .5 9 113 9⅛ 8¾ 9⅛+ ⅛
Treawy .20 4.1 12 3 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
TriSM .60 7.9 4 7 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
TriaCp .15 1.1 8 23 14⅛ 13¼ 14⅛+1
TuboM 206 18 17 17⅜+ ⅛
TurnrC 1.80 6.6 8 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
TwinFr .15 3.9 6 8 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛

— U—U—U —
U&I 49 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
UDS 6 2 2 2 2
UIP .24 6.0 6 7 4 4 4 + ⅛
UNA .20 6.2 4 10 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
URS .34 5.2 7 17 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
Unimax 7 19 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
UAirPd .64 5.1 8 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
UnCosF .60a 5.0 7 5 12 d11⅝ 12
UnFoods .7 94 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
UNatCp 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
UNatCp wt 26 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
UNICp pf 4 7 7 7
USBcaT .65r 4.2 13 20 15½ 15½ 15½
USFiltr .32 2.9 7 74 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
UnRIT .81e 9.3 11 10 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
UnRIT wt 10 1-16 1-16 1-16
USRdium 10 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
UnitvB 24 14 8½ 8 8½+ ½
UnivCig .05 9 5 6 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
UnivRs .32 2.1 10 78 15 14¾ 15 + ⅛
UnivPu .72 7.5 4 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛

— V—V—V —
Valles .81t 10 8 5 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
Valmac .80 5.2 6 17 15 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
ValueL .06e 2.4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
Veril 4 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
VermlA .32b 1.9 6 16 17½ 17¼ 17¼
Vernitrn .16 1.6 7 188 6¾ 6⅜ 6⅝— ⅛
Vertiple 6 12 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
Vesely 125 44 3¾ 3½ 3¾+ ⅛
VisualG .16 3.3 8 15 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛
Vol Mer .12e 4.4 8 6 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾
Vaplex .52 4.2 5 2 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅛
VulcCp .15e 3.2 5 8 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾

— W—W—W —
WTC .10 2.4 11 47 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
Wackht .40b 5.5 7 6 7¼ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
WadelEq 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
Walnoco 13 81 17 16½ 17 + ⅛
Walco .80 3.8 5 18 21 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅛
WallcS .28 3.5 9 27 8 7¾ 7⅞— ⅛
Wang .06 2 18 103 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
Wang B .16 .5 17 64 29⅝ 28⅜ 29⅜+ ⅛
Wards Co .20 1.6 4 7 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
WarnC pf .05 .5 60 11⅛ 10¾ 11 — ⅛
WshPosl .36 1.6 7 7 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
WRIT .96 6.7 13 1 22½ 22½ 22½
WeldTrA .07r .8 6 9 8¾ 8¾
Wellco .25 5.3 16 4 4¾ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
Wstburn .10 3.2 5 34 31¾ 31¼ 31½— ⅛
WstFin .48 3.0 3 9 15⅞ 15¾ 15¾— ⅛
WhitCbl .40 8.0 6 10 5 5 5
Whitehall 5 7 4½ 4½ 4½
Wichita 10 71 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅜+ ⅛
Wmhous .50 4.0 6 15 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
WilsnB .30 11. 6 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾— ⅛
Wincorp .40 2.6 19 6 14½ 14½ 14½
Winklm .40 4.3 8 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛
WoltHB 18 5 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
Wstrm .60 5.3 5 4 11⅛ d11¼ 11¼— ⅛
WkWear .36 6.5 5 16 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
Wrathr .10e .7 37 15 13⅝ 13¼ 13⅝+ ⅛
WrightH 9 11-16 1 1-16
Wennin .60 2.6 7 51 23¼ 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
WymBn .64 5.4 8 5 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞

— X—Y—Z —
ZeroCp .44 3.0 8 32 14⅞ 14½ 14⅞+ ⅛
Zimmer .36 3.6 3 28 10¼ 10 10 — ⅛

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.27	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	288.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	108-109	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	90⅝-96¼	63⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	7.2902	5.8980
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis lb	0.37½	29-30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.780	4.933
Gold N.Y., oz	251.55	182.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) February 28, 1979	1,063.70 f	891.00

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
February 28, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	6.30	6.45	6.25	6.34	+.05
Apr	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45	+.10
May	7.10	7.47	7.10	7.22	+.07
Nov	5.79	5.79	5.70	5.75	—.05
Mar	6.63	6.71	6.63	6.70	+.05
May	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	+.05

Est sales 4,430, sales Tues 2,354.

Total open interest Tues. 14,037 off 338 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	126.00	126.50	125.50	126.25	+0.12
May	126.10	127.50	125.61	127.47	+1.55
Jul	126.50	128.50	126.25	127.90	+2.20
Sep	126.75	128.00	126.75	127.86	+2.01
Dec	127.00	128.40	126.75	128.20	+1.57

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.50	90.10	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	114.92	115.22	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	151.62	152.62	164.46	141.16
London 30	481.80	479.60	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	257.28	255.58	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	76.46	76.33	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	582.72	581.97	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	448.75	449.54	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6,072.88	6,065.29	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	332.00	332.30	342.00	289.50

1 Anp-Cbs Ind; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind; 3. Hardy-Sleman ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes. 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana ind; 6. Agefi ind; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind; 9 Nikkei Dow-Jones ind. 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 28, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg
PennCen prB	440,900	5⅝	+ ⅛
Polaroid	318,300	40¼	+ ⅞
RorerGp	301,100	17⅝	+2⅜
Cont Telep	236,700	15¾	
Colon Penn	224,200	20	+ ¾
Gen Motors	218,600	53⅝	+ ½
Boeing	208,000	62⅜	+ ½
PennCent	181,800	17½	+ ½
AmTT	181,100	61¼	+ ⅛
Ramada In	179,700	10¼	
Narco Scien	178,000	18	—8¼
Sterl Drug	172,600	15⅞	+ ⅛
PortGen El	169,900	17¾	
Gannett Co	168,700	41½	+1
Cyprus Min	168,300	30¼	+3⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.09	35.43
Advanced	604	189
Volume Up (in millions)	12.43	2.12
Declined	770	1,409
Volume Down (in millions)	8.53	27.20
Unchanged	440	284
Total Issues	1,814	1,882
New highs	9	8
New lows	39	49

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	804.14	811.76	802.23	808.82	+1.82
20 Trn	205.30	207.15	203.84	205.83	+0.05
15 Util	102.27	102.77	101.69	102.30	+0.07
65 Stk	273.58	275.91	272.44	274.67	+0.40

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	96.69	95.38	96.28	+0.15
Industrials	107.70	106.21	107.26	+0.18
Utilities	50.27	49.69	49.98	—0.03
Finance	11.11	10.98	11.05	Unch.
Transp.	12.95	12.75	12.90	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.93	53.76	53.93	+0.05
Industrials	59.10	58.90	59.10	+0.08
Transp	41.01	40.84	41.01	+0.03
Utilities	38.54	38.47	38.51	Unch.
Finance	54.82	54.76	54.81	—0.03

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 27	157,028	297,269	1,225
February 26	132,528	263,054	1,122
February 23	121,938	246,754	950
February 22	116,674	244,152	994
February 21	123,508	286,234	1,047

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	241,500	46⅝	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	102,600	32⅜	—1
McCull Oil	83,400	4⅝	+ ⅛
Dome Petrl	78,200	97¼	+4¼
Polychrm	77,100	24	— ⅛
Brascan A	54,200	18⅝	+ ⅛
KingRod	51,100	16⅛	— ⅞
AlldArt Ind	46,300	2⅝	+ ⅛
HouOilM	46,200	16⅝	
Amdahl	44,000	36⅝	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.05	4.31
Advanced	246	177
Volume Up (in millions)	1.40	0.73
Declined	333	511
Volume Down (in millions)	1.07	2.86
Unchanged	259	226
Total Issues	838	864
New highs	7	5
New lows	14	13

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
160.76	160.14	160.74	+0.23

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	127.00	127.50	126.50	127.22	+0.36
May	127.00	127.50	126.50	127.45	+0.89

Est sales 1,510; sales Tues 1,338.

Total open interest Tues 7,676 off 273 from Mon

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	8.09	8.12	7.94	8.23	+0.19
May	8.72	8.90	8.72	8.88	+0.19
Jul	9.03	9.18	9.03	9.18	+0.20
Sep	9.21	9.35	9.20	9.34	+0.18
Oct	9.34	9.48	9.33	9.46	+0.22
Mar	10.01	10.10	10.01	10.09	+0.21
May	10.20	10.32	10.19	10.32	+0.34

Est sales: 5,850; sales Tues 6,296.

Total open interest Tues 35,047 off 565 from Mon

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	154.50	156.00	154.50	154.15	—2.35
May	158.00	159.10	156.55	156.75	—2.00
Jul	159.30	160.00	158.15	158.20	—1.80
Sep	161.00	161.95	160.10	160.10	—1.50
Dec	163.00	163.50	162.25	162.25	—1.35
Mar	165.00	165.00	165.00	163.60	

Est sales 602; sales Tues 486

Total open interest Tues 10,466 up 33 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	107.80	107.90	106.60	106.85	—0.75
May	108.60	108.75	107.10	107.25	—1.25
Jul	109.50	109.60	108.20	108.30	—1.10
Sep	109.50	109.80	108.90	109.10	—0.80
Nov	106.50	106.50	105.50	105.80	—1.00
Jan	103.60	103.75	103.00	103.50	—0.45
Mar	104.45	104.45	103.60	103.60	—1.05
May	104.00	104.00	104.00	103.75	—0.70

Est sales: 350; sales Tues 376.

Total open interest Tues. 8,474 off 10 from Mon.

COTTON No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	62.85	62.85	60.00	62.00	—0.85
May	65.05	65.28	63.90	64.17	—0.92
Jul	67.05	67.20	65.90	66.20	—0.92
Oct	66.30	66.45	65.72	65.80	—0.60
Dec	65.47	65.65	65.05	65.17	+0.66
Mar	67.00	67.00	66.80	66.95	+0.15

Est. sales: 1,050; sales Tues 7,466.

Total open interest Tues 38,614 up 203 from Mon

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.70	92.00	90.70	91.35	+0.95
Apr	91.70	92.80	91.60	91.95	+0.85
May	92.50	93.50	92.10	92.70	+0.80
Jul	92.95	94.05	92.55	93.15	+0.80
Sep	92.80	94.20	92.70	93.15	+0.95
Dec	92.40	93.70	92.10	92.85	+1.05
Jan	92.25	93.20	92.25	92.80	
Mar	92.40	93.70	92.40	92.75	+1.05
May	92.30	93.50	92.30	92.70	+1.10
Jul	92.00	92.80	92.00	92.65	+1.15
Sep	93.00	93.30	92.60	92.60	+1.20
Dec	92.00	92.75	92.00	92.50	+1.25

Est. sales: 11,000; sales Tues. 10,728.

Total open interest Tues. 55,525 off 1,002 from Mon.

N.Y. SILVER
05,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	777.00	785.00	769.00	771.20	— 3.80
Apr	785.00	790.00	780.50	777.00	— 4.50
May	791.00	800.00	782.00	783.00	— 5.50
Jul	800.00	806.00	791.00	792.00	— 5.60
Sep	809.00	815.00	801.50	801.00	— 5.70
Dec	821.00	827.00	814.00	814.00	— 5.90

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	826.00	829.00	826.00	818.20	— 6.00
Mar	832.00	838.50	830.30	826.80	— 6.00
May	839.50	847.50	838.50	835.40	— 6.10
Sep	856.00	856.60	856.00	852.70	— 6.15
Dec	874.00	874.00	874.00	865.70	— 6.10

Est sales 20,000, sales Tues. 24,952

Total open interest Tues. 214,793 off 4,350 from Mon.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	414.00	419.00	413.00	414.60	+ 3.00
Jul	415.00	420.50	414.00	416.50	+ 3.60
Oct	416.50	421.00	415.50	418.90	+ 4.30
Jan	417.50	421.00	417.50	421.40	+ 4.70
Apr	419.00	422.00	420.50	423.20	+ 5.00
Jul	421.00	422.00	422.00	425.00	+ 5.10
Oct	423.00	427.00	427.00	426.90	+ 5.00

Est. sales 1,862; sales Tues. 2,443.

Total open interest Tues. 9,694 up 53 from Mon

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	251.50	251.50	250.00	250.70	+1.50
Apr	254.00	257.00	252.00	252.90	+1.70
Jun	258.20	261.40	256.50	257.50	+1.70
Aug	262.50	264.50	262.00	262.20	+1.80
Oct	267.30	269.00	266.00	266.90	+1.80
Dec	271.50	275.00	271.00	271.60	+1.80
Feb	277.00	278.50	276.90	276.40	+1.80
Apr	283.30	283.30	281.40	281.20	+1.80
Jun	286.80	287.60	285.80	286.10	+1.80
Aug	291.50	291.50	291.50	291.10	+1.80
Oct	297.50	297.50	297.50	296.10	
Dec	303.40	303.50	301.50	301.10	+1.80

Est. sales: 18,000; sales Tues. 20,052.

Total open interest Tues. 173,320 off 1,247 from Mon

CHICAGO FUTURES
February 28, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	3.71	3.76½	3.71	3.75¼	+.06½
May	3.52	3.55½	3.50	3.53¼	+.03½
Jul	3.25	3.29½	3.25½	3.26	+.00¾
Sep	3.29½	3.31½	3.27½	3.28	
Dec	3.41	3.42½	3.39	3.39	—.00½
Mar	3.50½	3.52	3.49	3.50	

Sales Tues. 6,549.

Total open interest Tues. 39,956, off 18 from Mon.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	2.35¾	2.37	2.35½	2.35¾	—.00½
May	2.46¾	2.47¾	2.46½	2.46¾	
Jul	2.53¾	2.54¼	2.53	2.53¼	+.00¼
Sep	2.56½	2.57¾	2.56	2.56½	+.00½
Dec	2.60¾	2.62½	2.60½	2.61½	+.00¾
Mar	2.68¼	2.70¼	2.68¼	2.69¼	+.01¼

Sales Tues. 39,351.

Total open interest Tues. 146,457, up 162 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	7.55	7.62	7.46	7.49½	—.04½
May	7.73	7.80	7.63½	7.66	—.05
Jul	7.84	7.92	7.74	7.77	—.03½
Aug	7.76½	7.83	7.67½	7.71½	—.02½
Sep	7.34	7.43	7.29	7.29	—.03
Nov	7.10	7.20	7.08	7.09	+.00¼
Jan	7.19	7.26½	7.18	7.18	+.01
Mar	7.30	7.36	7.29	7.29	+.01

Sales Tues. 52,086.

Total open interest Tues 143,534, off 2,816 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	198.50	199.90	197.50	198.00	— .50
May	204.00	205.00	203.00	203.20	
Jul	206.50	208.80	206.00	207.00	+ .60
Aug	207.00	208.30	205.50	206.90	+1.10
Sep	203.00	204.00	202.50	203.50	+1.50
Oct	196.50	198.50	196.50	198.20	+1.70
Dec	196.50	198.00	196.00	197.70	+1.50
Jan	196.50	198.00	196.50	197.50	+2.00
Mar				198.00	+1.00

Sales Tues. 17,111.

Total open interest Tues. 53,289, off 1,881 from Mon

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	27.30	27.66	26.85	27.27	— .03
May	27.74	28.10	27.25	27.52	— .12
Jul	27.95	28.25	27.50	27.77	— .03
Aug	27.55	27.95	27.35	27.48	— .02
Sep	26.65	26.90	26.45	26.50	— .10
Oct	25.50	25.80	25.35	25.50	+ .07
Dec	25.07	25.50	25.00	25.18	+ .13
Jan	25.00	25.25	24.95	25.07	+ .14
Mar	25.10	25.10	24.95	25.00	+ .13
May	24.95	25.00	24.92	24.92	+ .12

Sales Tues. 18,490.

Total open interest Tues 58,314, off 765 from Mon

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	1.32	1.33	1.28	1.28	—.05¼
May	1.42	1.42¾	1.37	1.37¾	—.05¼
Jul	1.50	1.51¼	1.46	1.46	—.04½
Sep	1.58¼	1.58¼	1.55	1.55	—.03½
Dec	1.66	1.66	1.62	1.62	—.03½

Sales Tues 2,563

Total open interest Tues. 6,325, up 162 from Mon

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	70.00	71.22	69.65	71.10	+1.18
Jun	69.10	70.42	69.45	70.20	+ .65
Aug	68.35	69.20	68.30	68.62	+ .07
Oct	67.25	67.97	67.00	67.47	+ .30
Dec	68.22	68.65	67.95	68.60	+ .53
Jan				68 ml.	
Feb	69.25	69.80	69.25	69.67	+ .47
Apr	69.90	70.30	69.90	70.10	+ .60
Jun	71.25	71.70	70.80	71.45	+ .38
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50	+ .05

Est sales 28,153; sales Tues 26,062.

Total open interest Tues. 96,211, up 1,514 from Mon

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	86.85	88.35	86.60	88.35	+1.50
Apr	86.95	88.60	86.95	88.60	+1.50
May	86.75	88.35	86.70	88.35	+1.50
Aug	86.70	87.90	86.50	87.85	+1.28
Sep	85.50	87.00	85.50	86.50	+1.00
Oct	85.67	86.85	85.50	86.20	+ .85
Nov	86.35	87.40	86.35	87.10	+ .80
Jan	86.75	87.72	86.75	87.72	+ .97

Est. sales 4,556; sales Tues. 4,551.

Total open interest Tues. 24,815, up 56 from Mon

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Apr	52.30	52.70	52.22	52.30	— .27
Jun	54.00	54.50	53.75	54.10	— .27
Jul	54.30	54.75	54.15	54.47	— .18
Aug	52.05	52.40	51.95	51.95	— .25
Oct	49.75	50.15	49.70	49.80	— .12
Dec	50.50	50.95	50.35	50.60	— .10

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	49.70	49.70	49.00	49.10	— 75
Apr	47.20	47.25	46.92	46.72	— 13

Est. sales 5,395; sales Tues 5,[illegible].

Total open interest Tues 27,666, up 900 from Mon

PORK BELLIES
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	65.80	66.32	65.05	65.27	— .55
May	66.35	66.85	65.20	65.75	—1.30
Jul	66.40	66.95	65.15	66.25	— .47
Aug	64.65	64.90	63.40	63.45	—1.25

Est. sales 5,490; sales Tues 6,994.

Total open interest Tues 11,128, off 35 from Mon

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	48.00	48.35	48.00	48.25	— .25
Apr	48.60	48.85	48.50	48.62	+ .38
May	50.65	51.15	50.60	51.00	— .30
Jun	54.20	54.35	54.00	54.15	+ .05
Jul	52.80	53.25	52.70	52.65	+ .05
Aug	50.50	50.70	50.35	50.70	+ .20
Sep	48.10	48.10	48.05	48.65	— .05
Oct	47.25	47.25	47.15	47.15	— .10
Nov				47.70	
Dec				48.50	— .10

Sales Tues. 136.

Total open interest Tues. 1,743, up 30 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	56.10	57.85	55.75	57.40	+1.30
Apr	51.65	52.50	51.65	52.30	+ .30
May	50.50	50.85	50.50	50.65	
Jun				50.90	+ .10
Sep	59.55	60.35	59.55	60.15	+ .25
Nov				59.20	+ .15
Dec	61.10	61.10	61.10	61.10	+ .10

Est sales 195, sales Tues 222.

Total open interest Tues. 975, off 16 from Mon

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	237.50	238.40	231.50	231.50	—5.90
May	229.50	230.00	223.40	223.40	—5.00
Jul	224.00	224.70	219.00	223.40	—5.80
Sep	218.60	219.30	215.30	215.80	—5.55
Nov	205.00	207.60	204.30	204.80	

Est sales 3,607; sales Tues. 2,657.

Total open interest Tues. 9,051, up 55 from Mon

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	208.00	208.70	206.60	206.70	— .50
May	210.20	211.40	209.60	210.30	+ .10
Jul	211.00	212.40	210.50	211.00	
Sep	210.00	210.50	207.10	209.70	— .50
Nov	208.50	208.50	207.00	208.00	
Jan				206.50	
Mar				208.00	+ .50

Sales Tues. 551

Total open interest Tues. 4,613, off 142 from Mon

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	90.63	90.63	90.58	90.61	+ .01
Jun	90.49	90.51	90.43	90.47	
Sep	90.40	90.42	90.35	90.38	
Dec	90.40	90.40	90.35	90.38	
Mar	90.42	90.43	90.38	90.41	+ .02
Jun	90.43	90.45	90.40	90.44	+ .02
Sep	90.46	90.48	90.44	90.46	— .01
Dec	90.49	90.51	90.48	90.46	

Est. sales 3,325; sales Tues 4,523

Total open interest Tues. 54,779 off 20 from Mon.

GNMA
8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	87-29	88-00	87-23	87-24	—.09
Jun	88-00	88-01	87-22	87-25	—.06
Sep	88-03	88-03	87-26	87-27	—.07
Dec	88-04	88-04	87-29	87-29	—.07
Mar	87-29	87-31	87-27	87-27	—.07
Jun	88-01	88-03	87-24	87-24	—.07
Sep	87-26	87-26	87-21	87-21	—.07
Dec	87-22	87-22	87-19	87-19	—.05
Mar	87-18	87-20	87-17	87-18	—.05
Jun	87-17	87-17	87-15	87-15	—.05
Sep	87-18	87-18	87-12	87-12	—.05

Sales: Tues 3,709 contracts

Total open interest Tues. 63,343, off 1,012 from Mon

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 28, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,009.50	1,010.50	994.00	996.00
3 months	1,026.50	1,027.00	1,010.00	1,011.00
Cathodes: spot	1,001.00	1,003.00	987.00	989.00
3 months	1,018.50	1,019.00	1,001.00	1,002.00
Tin: spot	7,270.00	7,290.00	7,290.00	7,310.00
3 months	7,210.00	7,220.00	7,220.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot	548.00	548.50	539.00	541.00
3 months	513.00	513.50	507.50	508.00
Zinc: spot	395.00	396.00	395.00	396.00
3 months	409.00	409.50	408.50	409.50
Silver: spot	383.00	383.30	375.00	375.30
3 months	393.50	393.70	385.60	385.70

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
February 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	110.00	108.25	109.65	109.70	108.40	108.50
Aug	114.40	112.50	114.10	114.20	112.60	112.70
Oct	116.95	115.20	116.90	117.00	115.25	115.35
Dec	119.75	118.75	119.50	119.75	118.10	118.30
Mar	124.10	123.00	124.20	124.50	122.80	123.00
May	126.50	126.00	126.25	127.50	125.00	126.45
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	128.50	130.50	New	New
2,064 lots of 50 tons						
COCOA						
Mar	1,765	1,742	1,760.5	1,762	1,766	1,776
May	1,807	1,783	1,794	1,795	1,810	1,812
Jul	1,814	1,795	1,802	1,805	1,820	1,822
Sep	1,830	1,813	1,819	1,823	1,831.5	1,833.5
Dec	1,870	1,855	1,858.5	1,859	1,872	1,874
Mar	1,887	1,884	1,880	1,890	1,890	1,905
May	1,910	1,900	1,905	1,920	1,912	1,964.5
5,410 lots of 10 tons						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,380	1,362	1,368	1,369	1,388	1,390
May	1,354	1,341	1,350	1,354	1,358	1,359
Jul	1,359	1,333	1,353	1,355	1,346	1,348
Sep	1,344	1,314	1,343	1,344	1,325	1,326
Nov	1,329	1,300	1,331	1,333	1,306	1,308
Jan	1,325	1,285	1,323	1,328	1,280	1,289
Mar	1,310	1,260	1,307	1,310	1,255	1,258
6,468 lots of 5 tons						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	917	910	915	917	+ 7
Jul	930	930	925	935	+ 5
Aug	952	950	951	955	+ 2
Oct	990	990	990	1,000	— 4
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	970	.	— 5
Dec	1,030	1,030	1,025	1,035	+ 5
Mar	1,085	1,085	1,080	1,090	+ 4
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,090	1,110	+ 2
200 lots					
COCOA					
Mar	1,460	1,460	1,470	1,480	— 15
May	1,515	1,495	1,510	1,511	— 2
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	.	Unch
Sep	1,560	1,560	1,563	1,575	+ 1
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,570	— 9
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	Unch
41 lots					

IMM Futures

February 28, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6030	0.6031	0.5980	0.6023a	— 0.0013
June	0.6199	0.6201	0.6138	0.6136	— 0.0018
Sept	0.6348	0.6368	0.6293	0.6340	— 0.0030
Dec	0.6455	0.6520	0.6456	0.6490a	— 0.0050
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6590a	— 0.0020
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	0.2345	0.2345	0.2345	0.2345	+ 0.0035
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2375	+ 0.0035
Sept	0.2365	0.2365	0.2365	0.2355	[illegible]
YEN					
Mar	4967	4972	4951	4952	— 0065
June	5050	5072	5034	5052	— 0065
Sept	5129	5129	5125a	5127	— 0507
Dec	5215	5225	5215	5225	Unch
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0203	2.0250	2.0185	2.0240	— 0.0042
June	2.0135	2.0160	2.0115	2.0165	— 0.0030
Sept	2.0080	2.0135	2.0035	2.0135	— 0.0045
Dec	2.0140	2.0040	2.0025a	2.0040	+ 0.0045
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8375	0.8382	0.8372	0.8379	+ 0.0019
June	0.8375	0.8384	0.8375	0.8382	+ 0.0013
Sept	0.8383	0.8399	0.8380	0.8394	+ 0.0025
Dec	0.8400	0.8410	0.8400	0.8409a	+ 0.0020
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5420	0.5405	0.5409	0.5430	— 0.0037
June	0.5514	0.5527	0.5500	0.5525	+ 0.0003
Sept	0.5600	0.5617b	0.5595	0.5617b	+ 0.0005
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5706a	+ 0.0005
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5897	Unch

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—9

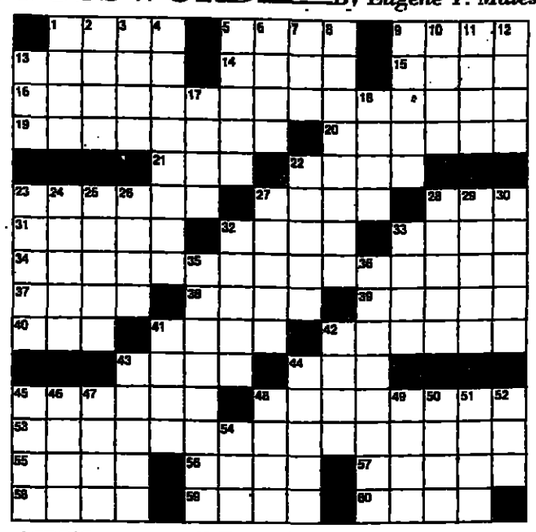
Am Stores	Hunt Chem	Shell Trans
Brit Pet	Munford	Stone Con
Cyprus Min	Munford pf	Sunsh Mns

NEW LOWS—39

Bear Food	FederDStr	Peabody Int
BealF 3.38pf	Fst Charl	Pit Forging
Castle Cke	Gen Motors	Potom Elec
CessnaAir	GTFI 6.16pf	RCA cv4pf
Colon Penn	HondaMot	Raymnd Int
ConEdis pfC	Kidde prA	RalmCp wt
CyclopsCp	Koppers	Seatrain Lin
Delta AirL	LeaswTran	SoRy 2.60pf
Dellec Int	Macy RH	SwstAir n
Dennys Inc	McDermott	SwstBnksh
DukeP pfG	McDonald	StudWorth
DukeP pfM	Norton Sim	UnivFds
Duq 2.10pr K	Over Shipbg	Va ElPow

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Smidgens
5 Low-paid laborer
9 Lump of thick liquid
13 Words with ready or whether
14 Dope
15 Casino site
16 Metaphors, e.g.
19 Abstain from alcohol
20 Classroom item
21 Kind of hairdo
22 Pibroch player
23 "Our Town" finale
27 Poky
28 Memorable columnist's monogram
31 Pitchman's cohort
32 Bridge
33 Fall from a faulty faucet
34 Words like 43 Across
37 Metal-bearing rocks
38 British contemporary of Haydn
39 Relative of "in the bag"
40 Actor Bessell
41 Tree yielding arrow poison
42 Scythe handles
43 Enterprise group
44 How sashimi is eaten
45 Juan de Fuca, e.g.
48 Zealots
53 Choose and pick, e.g.
55 Atmosphere
56 Hokkaido native
57 "Pomp and Circumstance" composer
58 Dance
59 Bank item
60 Ramsay-Travers discovery: 1898

DOWN

1 Soft cheese
2 Author of "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs"
3 Tipster
4 Pine cone, e.g.
5 His campanile is out of plumb
6 Lab substance
7 Word with stage or screen
8 Rocket part
9 Like a ninth-century Alfred
10 Sediment
11 As soon as
12 Eminent Danish physicist
13 Many times, to Browning
17 Needle case
18 Part of the Constitution
22 Canadian river, fed by the Peace
23 Broad necktie
24 Milking or hoeing
25 Like many a bathroom wall
26 Hardships
27 Joy rides
28 Tomato or green pepper
29 Emergency
30 Semicircular recesses
32 Bedding for cattle
33 Lady of Lisbon
35 Member of a French dynasty
36 Describing felt
41 "Trinity" author
42 Except
43 Erie or Kiel
44 Musical of a sort
45 Pentacle
46 Word with life or love
47 Uncommon
48 Exertion
49 Part of TV
50 Therefore
51 Israel's first ambassador to U.S.
52 Russ. area, such as the Ukraine
54 Uncle, to Pedro

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Overcast	MADRID	4	39	Rain
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Overcast	MIAMI	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	6	43	Fair	MILAN	2	36	Fair
ATHENS	11	52	Fair	MONTREAL	−3	27	Fair
BEIRUT	16	61	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Fair	MUNICH	1	34	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Fair	NEW YORK	6	43	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	10	50	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	Overcast	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	1	34	Mist	PARIS	7	45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	34	Fair
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Mist	ROME	7	45	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	5	41	Mist	TEL AVIV	20	68	Mist
FRANKFURT	5	41	Fair	TOKYO	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Mist	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−2	28	Mist	VIENNA	−1	30	Snow
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	34	Mist
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	9	48	Fair
LISBON	11	52	Showers	ZURICH	2	36	Mist
LONDON	3	37	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 28,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Bearbond SF 719.50
— (d) Cambar SF 668.00
— (d) Grobar SF 562.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 699.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 15.81
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.77
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $8.60

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.38
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.95
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 17.93
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.94
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.03

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 303.25
— (d) Canasec SF 401.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 81.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 56.00
— (d) Fonds Swiss SF 70.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 393.00
— (d) Usec SF 112.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 64.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 24.00
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Syss. Tr. $42.02
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 21.88
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 53.89
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 13.95

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.70
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.32
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 15.85

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 51.02
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 9.97
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.24
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.89

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $82.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 430 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 326.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 301.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sm. R Est SF 1,218.00
— (r) Securiswiss SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 309.75
— (d) Intervalor SF 48.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 391.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 243.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 66.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 19.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 84.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 102.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 72.00
— (d) Remafac-Invest SF 252.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 139.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 209.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM 11.35
— (d) Europafonds DM 25.15
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.35
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.15
— (d) Unispecial I DM 59.55

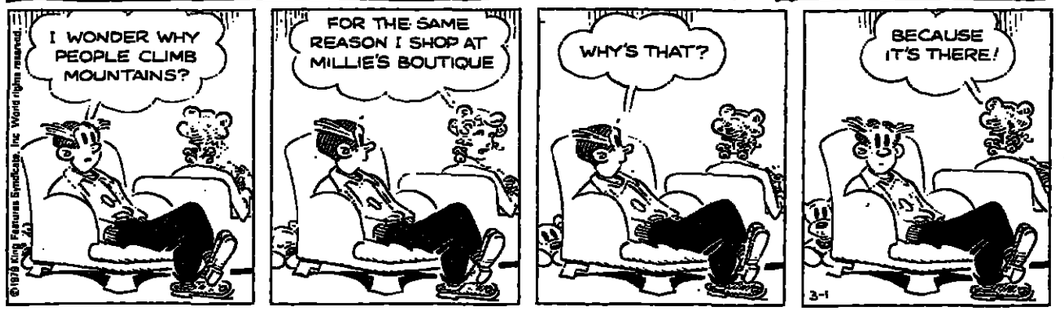
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $7.08
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,851.95
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.35
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 134.45
(w) CAMIT $ 9.86
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 12.62
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,376.00
(d) Caribtca Open-End Fund $ 183.88
(w) Citadel Fund $ 2.87
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.71
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.58
(w) D.G.C. $ 46.29
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 8.12
(d) Drevtus Fund Int'l $ 15.44
(w) Drevtus Intercontinent $18.01
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,122.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,200.59
(w) First Intern'l Fund $ 195.78
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,475.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.39
(d) Fondituito $ 11.87
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 40.34
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 267.62
(i) H.O.I.T. Hebel $ 30.42
(d) Icofund $ 11.31
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 107.72
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 110.28
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.19
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 152.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.52
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.46
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.43
(w) Japan Selection Fund $65.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 43.89
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,501.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.21
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 24.09
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 46.24
(w) Luxfund $ 26.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.13
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.16
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 65.91
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.47
(d) Remi Fund LF 1,905.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 822.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 69.10
(w) Sasro (N.A.V.) $ 14.89
( ) Share Realty N.V. $ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V. $ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 95.80
(w) Sorex Fund $ 591.34
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 47.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 65.31
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 26.82
(r) Unilife Assurance Overs $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $ 10.46
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.60
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 437.94
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securites $ 69.07
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,578.61

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

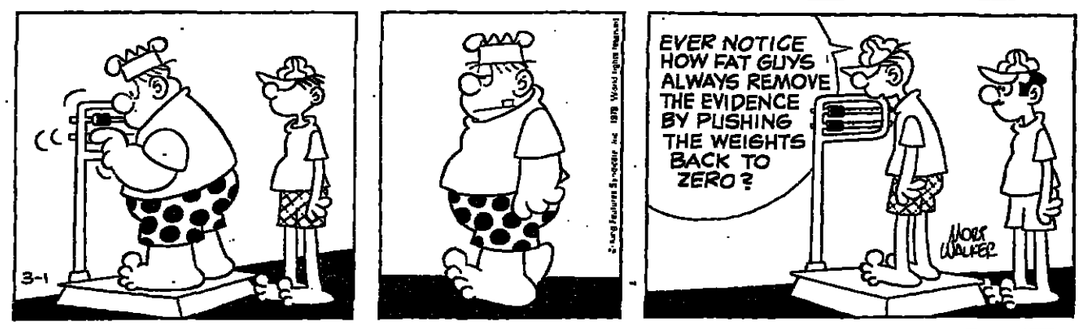
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



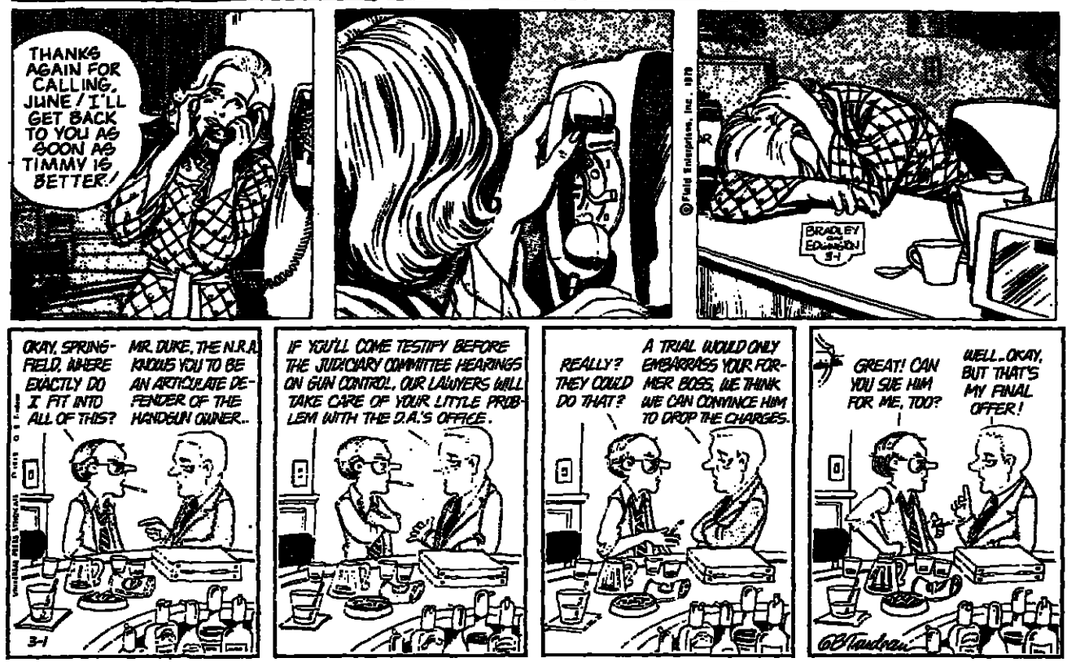
BEETLE BAILEY



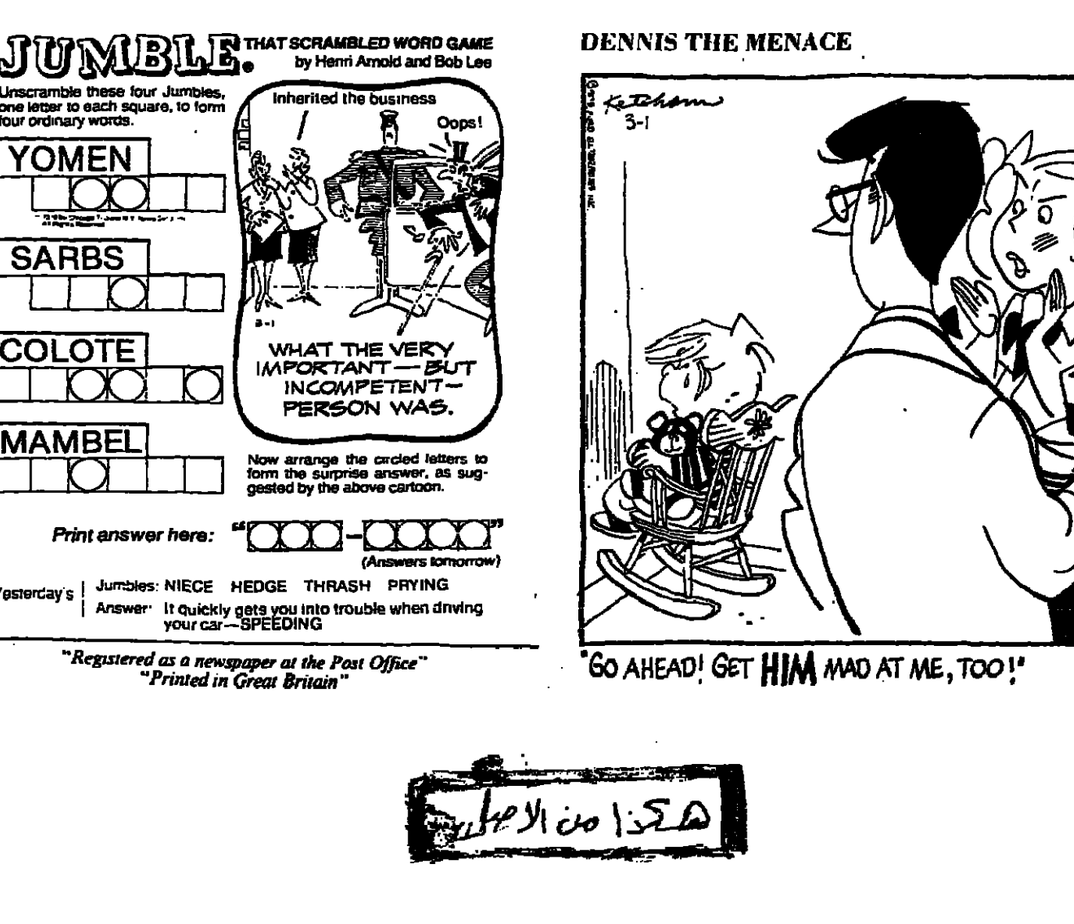
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOMEN

SARBS

COLOTE

MAMBEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○ – ○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NIECE HEDGE THRASH PRYING
Answer: It quickly gets you into trouble when driving your car—SPEEDING

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

INCANDESCENCE

By Craig Nova. Harper & Row. 312 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

" 'INCANDESCENCE' couldn't be more aptly titled; it glows with brilliance, flashes with inventiveness and verbal energy, on every page reveals itself as the work of a truly pyrotechnical writer. For me, Craig Nova is already one of the true descendants of Celine." This is an advance comment from John Hawkes, author of "Blood Oranges" and other highly regarded novels.

" 'Incandescence' is high art and highly readable: this novel is an amazing combination of originality and translatable energy — it throbs and glows; it is also the funniest and saddest good novel in recent times, and it's as real as the subway mayhem and the borrowed time facing anyone who's on the lam. In fact, this is the best novel about someone 'on the lam' since Donleavy's 'The Ginger Man.' " This is from John Irving, author of "The World According to Garp."

" . . . so powerful, so alive, it is a wonder that turning its pages doesn't somehow burn one's hands." This is from a review of Craig Nova's last novel in The New York Times Book Review.

Wondering

Impressed by these notices, I looked forward to reading Craig Nova's "Incandescence." Now that I have read it, I am looking backward at those comments and wondering about them.

Here are some examples of Nova's "brilliance and verbal energy," his "amazing combination of originality and translatable energy," his pages that would seem to "burn one's hands":

" . . . she's got what I call bobsled looks: going downhill fast."

"Munson looks at the garage the way a horse looks at a dog-food *factory* . . . "

"The rental agent is working on an ulcer the size of a bathroom drain . . . "

" . . . their language . . . sounds to me like a parrot in a garbage disposal."

"His handwriting looks as though it had climbed out from under a rock."

"The deadbeat just sits behind me, looking as happy as a man who's got mousetraps hanging from every finger."

Nova's Celinesque inventiveness, his high art, his throb and glow, go something like this: Stargell, the protagonist of "Incandescence," has been fired from his job in a "think tank" for spending half a million dollars trying to extract oil from moth wings. His wife Enid is a Greek who sleeps all day and wakes only to say "Don't be bad to me," and to clean the oven with Q-tips.

Enid's father, Ari, comes over from Greece to find a "product" that will make his fortune. After considering pogo sticks, face steamers, and electric carving knives, he decides upon burglar-alarm systems, which he will promote in Greece after first engineering a crime wave.

Ari's hair is dyed red. He wears purple pants, a green shirt and black high-top sneakers. He carries a pistol, which, when he feels exuberant, he fires into the air. He sleeps with a prostitute who wears a blue wig and torn stockings.

Enid is acquainted with the King *of Lampur, who visits her,* accompanied by two blond-haired guards carrying Uzi machine guns. After a few moments of desultory conversation, the king departs.'

Stargell tries out for the part of a gorilla in an amusement park. One of his competitors for the job is a young man with "purple lips" who has just been released from a mental hospital. Neither of them get the job.

Stargell is in love with a woman named Barbeau, who wears pornographic underwear and who has a "dry-ice odor of dread." They sleep together once and she says that she will not leave her impotent husband.

Stargell borrows $1,000 from a loan shark, who threatens him. Stargell swindles 10 people into paying $500 apiece as a deposit on an apartment that is not his. In the process, he meets a hobo named Frenchy, who drops dead in a bar.

Stargell's father is dying in California. When Stargell visits him, his father wears a blanket, like an Indian. He keeps "touching himself" under the blanket.

None of this would be worth bothering about if it weren't for the fact that it happens all the time. "Incandescence" is just one bad joke after another, an itch that Nova cannot seem to scratch. If it were not so aggressively misrepresented by Hawkes and Irving one might feel some sort of compassion for him.

Cynics tell me that you cannot take seriously the advance praise you find on dust jackets, that it is always written by friends of the author. I don't know which is more depressing, this explanation or the thought that they do mean it.

It's not that one poor book more or less, or a couple of inept comments, make such a great difference. The trouble is that "Incandescence" is paradigmatic, a new style in the American novel. I've read dozens like it, and enough is enough.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Program Shift For Radio City

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT). Radio City Music Hall — threatened for more than a year with being shut down — will remain open, but its traditional movie-and-stage-show programming will be replaced by a wider variety of entertainment, officials of Rockefeller Center have announced.

In a plan designed to reverse falling attendance and growing financial losses, the 6,000-seat landmark theater will be operated by a new "national entertainment production company," the officials said. Starting sometime after April 1, its programs may include music and dance productions, plays and special events, in addition to film and live stage shows.

Whether the new programming will have room for the famed Rockettes, the dance group that has been part of the Music Hall for the entire 46 years, is still uncertain. Officials of Rockefeller Center, which owns the theater, said they hoped they could include the 44-member group in their plans but were "not in a position" to guarantee it.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	C	S		S	W	I	S	H		R	A	C	E
L	O	O	P		P	A	L	E	O		E	L	L	S
E	M	I	R		I	R	K	E	D		P	O	E	T
	B	L	I	N	D	M	A	N	S	B	U	F	F	
		N	O	E	S			A	L	T	S			
P	A	S	T	O	R		B	L	I	S	S			
U	F	O		S	C	R	E	E	N		E	R	O	S
F	A	R	M	E	R	I	N	T	H	E	D	E	L	L
F	R	E	E		A	C	E	T	A	L		C	E	E
		R	O	B	I	E	S		R	I	S	K	E	D
W	H	I	R				A	M	A	H				
H	I	D	E	A	N	D	G	O	S	E	E	K		
R	A	N	I		L	O	R	A	N		A	C	N	E
O	L	G	A		A	M	A	T	I		T	H	E	N
B	E	E	N		R	E	B	E	C		H	O	E	D

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusco

In bridge, as in warfare, sophisticated weapons eventually provoke the development of scientific counter-weapons. Military aircraft, after a lapse of 20 years, were met by radar, and the unusual no-trump, after a similar interval, has been countered by "unusual over unusual."

If an opponent shows great *minor-suit* length by an "unusual" jump to two no-trump over an opening bid of one spade or one heart, minor-suit bids by the opening bidder's partner have no useful natural meaning. They can therefore be used to diminish the crowding effect of the opponent's jump.

Whatever the opening, bids of three spades and three hearts can and should be used competitively to suggest a final contract. A bid of three of the opener's suit, for example, would be given with a hand worth a single raise against silent *opponents.*

There is no general agreement about the meaning of the cue-bids, and each partnership must make its own decision. In the most popular version, three clubs always means hearts and three diamonds always means spades, with an invitational, or better, hand. In another version, three clubs always promises the unbid major, and three diamonds indicates a limit raise in the opener's suit.

The latter arrangement was in use on the diagramed deal. North correctly interpreted his partner's three-club cue-bid as indicating a promising hand with spade length.

When West tried to crowd the auction with a jump to five clubs, it was North's turn to make a cue-bid. Five diamonds promised diamond control and suggested a spade slam, an invitation that his partner promptly accepted.

East-West could have settled cheaply in seven clubs, but East was ashamed of his club holding, which normally would have consisted of at least five cards. West had hopes that his spades would shipwreck the slam.

However, South had no great trouble and neatly brought home an overtrick after an opening club lead. He won with the club ace in hand, cashed the spade king, uncovered the bad split. He took the marked finesse of the spade eight and cashed two heart winners, throwing his club loser.

The next move was to ruff a club and take another trump finesse. Finally a heart was ruffed with the spade queen, and dummy was then entered with the diamond ace to pull the last trump. The established hearts gave declarer the last two tricks.

NORTH (D)
♠A1083
♡AKQ1054
◇A
♣76

WEST
♠J974
♡86
◇74
♣J8532

EAST
♠—
♡J932
◇KQ65
♣KQ10

SOUTH
♠KQ652
♡7
◇J10963
♣A9

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South
1♡	2 N.T.	3♠
5◇	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the club three.

College Basketball

NCAA Tourney Full of Guesses

By Terry Shepard

OS ANGELES, Feb. 28 — Once upon a time, the NCAA basketball rnament was simple. There were 32 teams for the first round, a perfect ıber for a set of tournament brackets. And teams knew where they d. The winner of the Pacific 8 title, for example, knew it would get the reserved by name for the Pacific 8 champion, complete with the date site of its first-round game.

hat was only a year ago, but the NCAA tournament has gotten a lot e complicated in just a year. With this year's tournament only two weeks away, no one, not even a potential conference champion, knows where, when or against whom it will open the tourney.

The reason is a major overhaul in the format of the tournament. Things are now in the hands of the NCAA's nine-man tournament selection committee, which decides almost everything except the automatic invitations to 23 conference winners.

The changes for this year's NCAA tournament include:

- Expansion from 32 to 40 teams.
- Seeding of the 10 teams in each regional competition. To get the number of teams back to a workable 32, the four lowest-seeded in each regional play a first-round elimination game.
- Freedom for the committee to move teams to make the regionals all of equal strength. Before, conference champions had to stay in their geographic region. Now they may be moved if necessary to balance regions.
- Barring of a one-conference title game. Before, two teams from the same conference had to be placed in opposite halves of the brackets, leading to the Indiana vs. Michigan title game of 1976. Having decided that is undesirable, the NCAA now says teams from the same conference must be placed in the same or adjacent regions so they meet no later than the semifinals.

The tournament selection committee last year had the power to invite at-large teams — independents, non-automatic conference titlists and conference runners-up — and, with some restrictions, to place them in open spots in the brackets. This year, it has those powers plus the right to make whatever matchups it wants with the new rules.

That is why Friday, Saturday and Sunday have been set aside for the committee to meet in Kansas City. It must select the 17 at-large teams to invite, it must assign them and the 23 automatic conference qualifiers to regionals for balance and, finally, it must seed each team within its regional to decide the matchups.

Los Angeles Times

Prague Allows Family Visitor To Navratilova

DALLAS, Feb. 28 (UPI) — artina Navratilova was reunit- with a member of her family ım Czechoslovakia yesterday r the first time in the four ars the tennis star has been in e United States.

As Navratilova played her ening match in the Women's nnis Championship of Dal-, her 84-year-old grandmoth- Andela Subertova, who re- les in a suburb of Prague, was the stands watching and eering. It seemed to give Nav- tilova, the top seed, a lift ward a nervous 7-5, 6-0 victo- over Betsy Nagelsen.

"She got a visa," Navratilova id of her grandmother. "They he Czech government] don't and letting the old people go. s the others they want to ep. I hadn't seen her in four ars."

Her mother and stepfather re- tain in the home in Revnice, ear Prague, that Navratilova ft when she defected to the nited States.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
shington	41	19	.683	—
ladelphia	34	25	.576	6½
w Jersey	31	29	.517	10
w York	27	38	.415	16½
ston	24	36	.400	17

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
n Antonio	37	25	.597	—
uston	33	28	.541	3½
nta	34	29	.540	3½
veland	26	36	.419	11
roit	23	39	.371	14
w Orleans	21	43	.328	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
nsas City	40	23	.635	—
nver	35	30	.538	6
ıaha	26	37	.413	14
waukee	26	37	.413	14
coma	23	39	.371	16½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
s Angeles	39	24	.619	—
attle	37	25	.597	1½
enix	36	26	.581	2½
n Diego	32	31	.516	6½
rtland	31	30	.508	7
aho State	28	34	.452	11½

Tuesday's Results
w York 101, Golden State 99
lanta 128, Houston 111
icago 124, Detroit 117
nver 121, Seattle 106
n Diego 124, Indiana 107
s Angeles 122, Kansas City 114
rtland 118, Philadelphia 115

College Basketball

Tournaments
Eastern Eight
First Round
nover 78, Massachusetts 73 (ot)
st Virginia 73, Duquesne 59
18, Geo. Washington 80
gers 67, Penn St. 57

Big Eight Conference
First Round
nsas 91, Iowa St. 78
souri 92, Oklahoma St. 73
lahoma 97, Colorado 57
nsas St. 61, Nebraska 60 (2ot)

Missouri Valley Conference
First Round
iana St. 94, W. Texas St. 84
w Mexico St. 82, Tulsa 79
. Illinois 71, Creighton 67
ohio St. 70, Drake 69

East
rtmouth 77, Harvard 74
ıy 78, Randolph-Macon 45
Midwest
rquette 63, So. Carolina 64
ohio St. 70, Drake 69

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y Islanders	39	11	16	94	274	169
y Rangers	34	28	6	74	249	206
rida	33	22	6	72	245	207
adelphia	27	19	13	67	194	183

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	23	26	11	57	181	210
	19	33	9	47	177	229
	14	40	5	34	183	271
	13	41	5	31	169	264

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	42	11	8	92	266	155
	26	27	8	60	215	216
	25	25	9	59	284	215
	18	34	9	45	209	265
	14	32	14	42	192	237

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	34	17	10	78	240	192
	25	23	11	61	193	191
	24	25	11	59	191	198
	22	27	9	53	196	197

Tuesday's Results
Islanders 7, Montreal 3
ronto 4, Boston 2
Louis 4, N.Y. Rangers 1

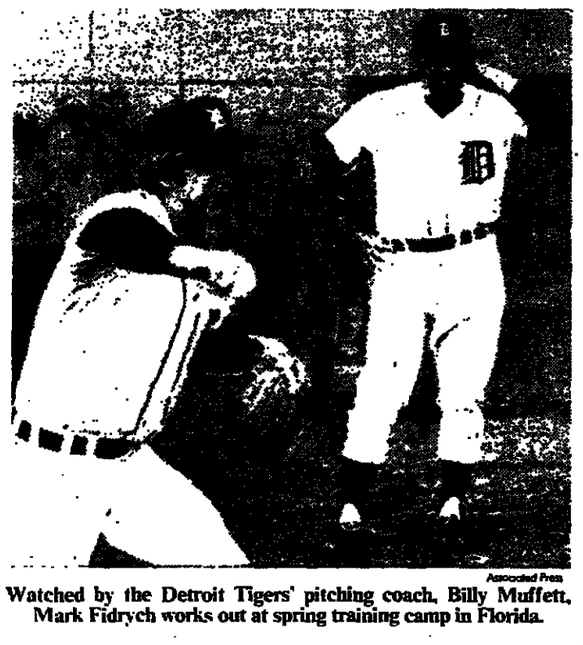




Associated Press

Members of the New York Mets spend the opening minutes of their drill pushing on a fence to stretch muscles in their lower legs. The National League team is at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Fidrych Begins Throwing Without Pain



Associated Press

Watched by the Detroit Tigers' pitching coach, Billy Muffett, Mark Fidrych works out at spring training camp in Florida.

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP) — Mark (The Bird) Fidrych is approaching the opening of the baseball season with some anxiety.

"Either I pitch this year or I'm gone," says Fidrych, the all-star pitcher of the Detroit Tigers who worked only 22 innings last season before tendinitis sidelined him for the rest of the year. "You just can't hang around a ball club. You've got to contribute."

Fidrych threw easily and without pain yesterday for more than five minutes of batting practice. He is not throwing full-speed, but the Tigers said they were pleased that he is not experiencing pain.

It was the fourth consecutive day that Fidrych, the American League Rookie of the Year in 1976, has worked out with the team.

He obviously was eager as the Tigers' spring training camp for pitchers and catchers opened last week. Before the start, the 24-year-old righthander went through his daily dose of running and exercise. He had worked out many days at Ford Hospital in Detroit before he flew to Lakeland last week, he said.

"I know I can pitch for this ball club if my arm is okay," he was quoted as saying. "I can't see anyone taking my job away from me. There is not one guy here would could take my job if my arm is OK."

Jai-Alai, the Only Game in Bridgeport

By Red Smith

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 28 (NYT) — The way the round robin worked out, Churruca and Bereicua hooked up with Egurbi and Echaburu in the final pairing of the *ninth game.* "Four superstars," said Bob Beslove of Bridgeport Jai-Alai. "Maybe the four best players in the world."

In less than a minute, the fronton was bedlam. There were about 4,100 customers, not a big crowd for Connecticut's premier gambling joint, and neither of the teams on the court was a betting favorite, so it wasn't money that most of them were screaming about.

Those animal sounds were cries of pure excitement, an involuntary response to the speed and artistry of play. The rally went on and on, the tumult swelled. The goatskin-covered ball, smaller than a baseball but at least as hard, came rifling off the granite wall at 150 miles an hour.

Players leaped high to pick it off in flight, intercepted it inches from the cement floor, scraped it off the side wall. If one player put a shot into the corner where the front and side wall met, his opponent somehow calculated the angle of the carom and was there for the retrieve.

As Thousands Cheer

At long last, Churruca and Bereicua took the point and the game and the winner's purse of $30 each. They paid $15.60 for $2 to win in the mutuels. Spectators were still applauding when the players strode off, almost strutting, obviously delighted by the show they had put on.

Players began warming up for the 10th game. Windows opened for win, place and show bets, quinellas, perfectas and trifectas. The morning line made Chirtu and Mugartegui favorites at 7-2.

"Come on, Del Rio!" a woman screamed.

Now approaching its third birthday, Bridgeport Jai-Alai is a robust infant, the most successful fronton in the world, according to management. There are 12-game programs — 10 doubles and 2 singles — from 7 p.m. to about midnight Mondays through Saturdays, with matinees starting at noon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. With a seating capacity of 4,800, it has drawn as many as 9,200 at one performance.

Bigger Than Bilbao

The weekly mutuel handle is about $3.5 million. That, says Bob Beslove, director of public relations, beats the best business done in Florida: Mexico City, Havana, Madrid or even the Basque provinces of Spain where the game was born centuries ago.

Though some authorities advise against betting on anything that can talk, what is true in Las Vegas and Atlantic City is equally true in Connecticut: a license to gamble at night is a permit to print money.

The fronton, a nine-iron shot from the Connecticut Turnpike, is clean, bright and comfortable, with a restaurant and bar in addition to refreshment stands. Theater seats face a protective screen with the three-walled court beyond, 176 feet long.

All three walls are in play and the principle is the same as handball, but the player catches and delivers the ball with a wicker basket, or cesta, affixed to his right hand. Reeds gathered on river banks in Spain are woven on a framework of red chestnut to make the cesta, which is about two feet long and shaped something like half a peanut shell. For the ball, nylon thread is wound tightly around a core of live rubber and covered with two layers of goatskin.

When a player is unable to return a shot on the fly or on one bounce, the other side scores a point. In Bridgeport, the first player or pair to score 7 points wins the game.

Francisco Churruca — only surnames appear on the program — is considered the greatest player in the world and has been for a decade. Last year Spanish newspapers voted him La Eminencia del Jai-Alai, which is the heavyweight championship or Most Valuable Player award or Triple Crown.

He is a lean 6-footer with brown eyes, a retiring hairline, a merry smile and indestructible faith in the healing skills of Sol Rosenkranz, masseur at the Doral Country Club in Miami. Even without Mean Joe Greene or Too Tall Jones jumping on them, jai-alai players suffer injuries and when they are hurt most of them consult Sol instead of a doctor. Churruca had to take a gimpy knee and aching back to Rosenkranz this winter.

"The stories he can tell," Churruca said. "Like he treated Cardinal Spellman of New York and the Cardinal gave him a medal. Then in the war Sol was shot — he was a spy — and the bullet hit the medal and did not kill him."

For the season from November to May, players at Bridgeport get salaries based on past performances plus the infinitesimal purses plus a bonus of $125 a week for every million bet in the fronton. The bonuses are running $375 a week. Taxes, Social Security and hospitalization are also paid, and Churruca's take-home pay is about $80,000 a year. From June through October he plays in Spain and France.

He has been a professional for 25 of his 42 years. He grew up in the village of Motrico in the Basque country in northwest Spain where the Pyrenees come down to the Bay of Biscay. He turned pro in Mexico at 17 and three years later was stopped by a hand injury that doctors said was incurable. Another player sent him to Rosenkranz, who fixed it.

It Took Some Fixing

"Then in Spain in 1970," he said, "this biceps came loose. It was hanging way down here." His application for a visa to visit Rosenkranz was turned down, he said. He attributed this to his part in a labor dispute with Florida frontons. "They put out all the players but they called it a strike." A friend of the American consul interceded for him. Churruca got his visa and Sol fixed the muscles.

In a benefit for a war-torn town in Cuba, Churruca, as champion of the Florida circuit, took a forecourt partner to Havana for a match with Jose Egubi and his frontcourt man, champions of Cuba. This was shortly after Fidel Castro came to power. Churruca and his partner won a handsome silver trophy. They were leaving the next day, so authorities said they would have the trophy engraved overnight and delivered to the plane.

It hasn't shown up yet. Among other distinctions, Churruca was the first jai-alai player ripped off by Castro, though perhaps not the last.

WHA Jets Replace Coach With McVie

WINNIPEG, Feb. 28 (UPI) — *Following their eighth loss in 10 games,* the Winnipeg Jets announced last night that Larry Hillman *has been fired as head coach* of the World Hockey Association team.

Replacing Hillman will be Tom McVie, 44, the former head coach of the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League, who is known as a strong disciplinarian.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	33	21	1	67	225	175
New England	28	22	5	61	232	211
Winnipeg	28	27	5	61	231	226
Quebec	28	32	5	61	207	184
Cincinnati	24	28	6	54	202	208
Birmingham	23	28	4	50	209	228
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-Ieans disbanded

Tuesday's Results
Birmingham 5, Winnipeg 2
New England 7, Edmonton 1 (tie)

Transactions

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
ATLANTA FLAMES—*Sent Gene Carr, forward to Tulsa of the Central Hockey League.*
PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Recalled Ken Linseman, center, from Maine of the American Hockey League.

FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League
TORONTO ARGONAUTS—Released Dick Shatto, general manager.

Point Guard or Playmaker, Kings' Ford Gets the Job Done

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP) — "Phil Ford is the best point guard in basketball — on any level," says Cotton Fitzsimmons, the coach of the Kansas City Kings. He can be excused for being enthusiastic about Ford, the rookie who has turned his team around.

Actually, Fitzsimmons is quick to point out that his club would not be where it is — atop the National Basketball Association's Midwest Division with a 40-23 record, second-best in the league — if not for the additions of Darnell Hillman and Billy McKinney, as well as Ford.

But Ford, a shoo-in for the National Basketball Association's award as rookie of the year, is obviously the key ingredient.



Phil Ford

A Rookie Veteran

"He's the man who makes us go," said Fitzsimmons. "With a guy like Phil, you set up your offense, tell him how you want it run and let him do it. He's a rookie in name only.

"What makes him so special are the intangibles — diving for loose balls, picking the team up when we're in trouble. He's a perfect team player. He doesn't care about any — and you can underline 'any' — personal goals."

McKinney was hurt last week, forcing Ford to play more than 40 minutes in each of three games in three nights. The Kings won two of them, Ford handing out 22, 12 and 21 assists during the stretch. Ford is averaging 9 assists a game, third best in the league and the highest mark by any rookie since Oscar Robertson's 9.7 average in 1961.

Ford's play, and the Kings' success, underlines the importance of point guards to NBA teams.

Call them playmakers, quarterbacks, sparkplugs, floor generals or team leaders, they are the little men — usually about 6-feet tall — who make things happen in the big men's game of pro basketball. It is almost impossible to win without them.

Washington's coach, Dick Motta, credited much of the Bullets' success in their drive to the championship last season to the emergence of Tom Henderson as the team's point guard. And Seattle's signing of Gus Williams as a free agent last season certainly was a major factor in the Sonics' making the playoff final.

Norm Nixon's emergence, in his second pro season, as one of the best point guards in the league is the biggest reason, other than Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, that the Los Angeles Lakers are considered prime challengers this year to the Bullets' reign.

Eddie Jordan, New Jersey's point guard, exemplifies the aggressive, scrappy approach that the Nets take to the game, particularly on defense. And if it were not for the acquisitions of Kevin Porter, who is on his way to an NBA single-season assists record, and John Lucas, things would be dismal in Detroit and Golden State, respectively.

Don Buse of Phoenix is not really a classic point guard, since he is too big and a bit too slow. But he does the job of running a team. Buse is averaging 3.7 assists for every turnover he has committed, the best playmaking ratio in the league.

San Antonio leads the Central Division, and a big reason has been the return of James Silas, who was injured for most of the last two seasons. Silas' playmaking and point production have taken some of the pressure off the Spurs' high-scoring George Gervin and Larry Kenon.

It is no coincidence that so many of the teams having problems this season are teams without first-rate point guards.

Archibald the Key

Boston tried to go with two big guards and went nowhere. Only when Jo Jo White was traded and Tiny Archibald became a starter, alongside Chris Ford, did the Celtics perk up.

Denver has plenty of high scorers on its roster, but is barely over .500. Part of the problem is that neither David Thompson nor Charlie Scott fits the mold of a point guard.

Chicago has been unable to find a replacement for Norm Van Lier, so center Artis Gilmore's fine season has been wasted for want of a point guard.

Houston thought it would challenge for the championship after it signed Rick Barry as a free agent. But when Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, awarded the Rockets' point guard, Lucas, to Golden State as compensation, Houston's title hopes tumbled.

And New York was expecting young Ray Williams to blend with Bob McAdoo in a fast-paced running game. But Williams continued to commit too many turnovers and the Knicks decided they had to change their style of play — so McAdoo was traded to Boston.

NHL Players Consider Shorter Season

TORONTO, Feb. 28 (UPI) — National Hockey League players will consider trading a 10 per cent reduction in pay for an 8-game reduction in the 80-game season schedule, Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association, said yesterday.

Rigors Are Cited

Eagleson said the Players Association, concerned by the exhaustion and lackluster play produced in the 80-game schedule, would propose the reduction at the players' meetings in Nassau this June.

"This is an issue under discussion by players and owners for some time. Several players have expressed dissatisfaction with the rigors of the long schedule," Eagleson said.

Eagleson said over the next few months, player representatives of the 17 NHL clubs would canvass the 350 NHL players to get a consensus of their feelings. He acknowledged that the players, who earn an average of $92,000 a year, might reject any proposal that cuts deeply into their salary.

Ziegler Skeptical

If approved by players, the proposal would then go to the annual collective bargaining meetings between players and owners in mid-June, Eagleson said.

The NHL president, John Ziegler, was skeptical that owners would approve any schedule reduction.

"If it is a matter players feel strongly about, then it will certainly be considered. But for every week we do not play, owners have to replace $2 ½ to $3 million in revenues lost at the gate," Ziegler said.

Ziegler rejected suggestions that NHL players are worn down by the long schedule.

The league expanded its schedule from 78 to 80 games before the 1974-75 season.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Daisy Chain In the Oil Trade

WASHINGTON — The president of the American Association of Fuel Gougers, Siddley Fiddler, was ecstatic about recent events in Iran. "It's been a long drought between gougings," he said. "We haven't been able to diddle the public royally since 1974."

"It seems like only yesterday," I said. "You're really going to give it to us this time?"



Buchwald

"What choice do we have? We haven't gouged the country since 1974 and the Arab oil embargo. Since then we've barely made expenses."

"But doesn't the government have laws about oil gouging?" I asked.

Fiddler roared with laughter. "The Department of Energy has 20,000 employees, of which 1,400 are supposed to keep up on gouging. Of these 1,400, two understand what they're supposed to do, and they're still trying to figure out what happened in 1974."

"You read a lot about oil gouging in the business, but no one knows how it really works on a large scale. How does it?"

"Okay, it's simple," Fiddler said. "Come upstairs with me." We went up to the next floor where there was a series of offices with names of different oil companies on the doors. Fiddler went into one of them, the Prairie Dog Oil Co., and he introduced me to Hart Heggler. "Hart, my friend here has never seen a daisy chain. How about setting one up for him?"

"No problem. I was about to do the 2 o'clock one anyway," Hart said. "Now, the first thing you have to keep in mind is that there's a bunch of oil tanks in Galveston loaded with 100,000 tons of old fuel oil which I own and which should sell for $5 a barrel. I pick up the phone and call the Rattlesnake Petroleum Co., which is in the next office." Fiddler and I went into the next office which, sure enough, had "Rattlesnake Petroleum Co." on the door. The man sitting at the desk was an exact replica of Hart.

"That's Hubbard," Fiddler whispered to me. "He's Hart's twin brother." The phone rang and Hubbard picked it up.

"Hart, well I'll be damned. I haven't heard from you in a long time. Whatcha got on your mind? You wanta sell me 100,000 barrels of new crude at $16 a barrel? Isn't that a might high? No, no, I'll take it, just send over the voucher and I'll give you a check, you lowdown thief."

"He called his brother a thief," I whispered to Fiddler.

"That's just in case anyone's tapped the line," Fiddler explained. "Now let's go to the next office of the Wildcat Crude Oil and Gas Bros."

There was a fellow sitting on a sofa with a girl next to him and a gold phone cradled in his chin. He dialed a number. "Hubbard, you got any new crude to spare? I'll pay you $20 a barrel."

* * *

Fiddler said, "That's the Hegglers' nephew. He's part of the daisy chain. In 12 minutes the Hegglers have sold the oil three times and each has made a profit. The *only thing about it is they're all the* same company with different names. Now, the nephew will sell the oil to his brother for $22 a barrel, and that brother will sell it to his 8-year-old son for $24 a barrel. The *umbrella company that owns* all the oil companies is called All in the Family."

"So that's why they call it daisy-chaining. Doesn't the government know what's going on?"

"Well, *they have oil tasters who* can tell the difference between old oil and new oil."

"Where do they find them?"

Fiddler smiled. "They're on loan from the major oil companies."

Intercosmos Is Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched an Intercosmos satellite to study the earth's atmosphere, Tass reported. It said that the satellite, carrying equipment made in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, was functioning normally.

Institutionalizing the Belgian Hitchhiker

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT) — "In the month of July, 1947, having saved about $50 from old veteran benefits," Jack Kerouac wrote in "On the Road," his classic ode to freewheeling, "I was ready to go to the West Coast." And so he did, enriching en route the meaning of hitchhiking — "to beg free rides in passing motor vehicles" — for a generation to come.

His "greatest" ride in his life came later — "a truck, with a flatboard at the back, with about six or seven boys sprawled on it, and the drivers, two young blond farmers from Minnesota, were picking up every single soul they found on that road — the most *smiling, cheerful couple of hand*some humpkins you could ever wish to see, both wearing cotton shirts and overalls, nothing else, both thick-wristed and earnest, with broad howareyou smiles for *anybody and anything that came* across their path. I ran up, said 'Is there room?' They said, 'Sure, hop on, 'sroom for everybody.' "

Now comes Taxistop, an organization founded in Brussels *several months ago whose aim is* no less than "the institutionalization of hitchhiking" itself. It says, 'sroom for everybody still, but now it's going to cost.

Fee to Join

The idea makes sense, perhaps too much, and its intentions are noble. Drivers and hitchhikers both pay 200 Belgian francs (about $6.75) to join Taxistop. For the fee they receive a handsome plaque inscribed with the word Taxistop and the organization's logo. Drivers display it in their windshields. Hitchhikers hold it out instead of thumbs. When the two meet each other on the road, the former stops to pick up the latter, assured by screened membership that the new passenger (probably) won't hit him over the head. When the hitchhiker disembarks, he pays the driver 1 Belgian franc (about 3 cents) for each kilometer traveled, with a reduction of 50 centimes for every kilometer beyond 100.

"Yes," conceded Guy Baysn, 43, an ecologist and vice president of Taxistop, "we have encountered some opposition to the idea — from people who argue that hitchhiking shouldn't be institutionalized, also from those who find that the idea en*courages the use of the automo*bile."

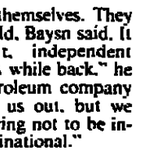
But his reply to critics is that Taxistop is the only solution to the double-edged problem of, on the one hand, an inadequate system of public transportation outside the large cities and, on the other, wasteful use of a necessary evil, the private automobile.

His associates have found that in order to expand public transportation to the point where it would afford to the people outside the large cities the same possibilities as it does to the urban dwellers, it would be necessary to expand it in rural areas by between 15 times (to make it as good as it is in an average Belgian city) and 40 times (to make it as good as in Brussels).

System in the Red

"*That is neither economically* feasible," Baysn said, "nor defensible from an environmental point of view." He added that the Belgian public transportation system annually comes up bil*lions of francs in the red.*

"The only solution is to create a system that uses existing modes of transport and reduces costs to the user to a minimum. Taxistop does just that, fitting itself into an existing network of roads and highways and automobiles without requiring new investments."



Since last summer, when Taxistop opened for business, some 1,500 drivers and hitchhikers have seen fit to institutionalize themselves. They are young and old, Baysn said. It is a nonprofit, independent organization. "A while back," he recalled, "a petroleum company offered to help us out, but we declined, preferring not to be indebted to a multinational."

Empty Vehicles

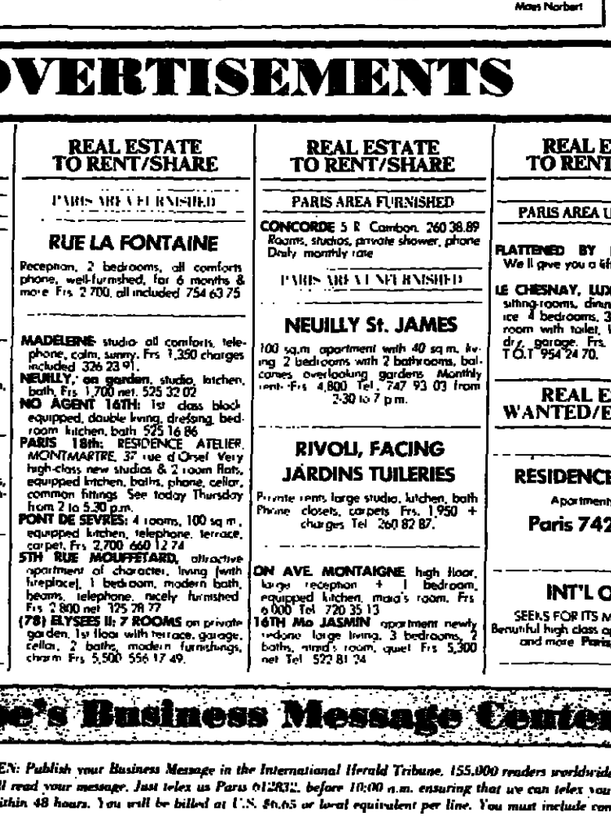
His office, in the town of Wavre, 30 miles southeast of Brussels, is bounded by the busy autoroute linking Namur with the Belgian capital. Every day it is used by some 35,000 vehicles, according to government statisticians, with about 85 percent of the vehicles three-quarters empty. "*That is a waste,*" Baysn said. "The same is true of buses in the rural areas, except during rush hours."

Camaraderie

With Taxistop, he argued, drivers and hitchhikers alike can enjoy, besides the mutual knowledge that they are increasing efficiency, the promise of instant camaraderie. "If a Japanese businessman *meets an Indian* businessman in Africa, for example," Baysn continued, "and they are both members of the Rotary Club, they can become friends immediately because they have something in common. With Taxistop, the same phenomenon is operating."

But true to its institutionalizing nature, Taxistop would not want that camaraderie to escape certain bounds. To that end, it publishes an eight-point "Code of Honor" for its members to use as a guide to behavior. "Always have some small change available." Point 4 counsels the hitchhiker. "Do not smoke without first obtaining the permission of the driver." Point 6 warns. And Point 5, apparently to be followed in the event of meeting up with a grumpy driver, cautions: "Do not force conversation against the driver's will."

So endeth the Beat Generation.



Marc Norbert



Associated Press

Look-alike? Sculptor Ian Hanson hopes the public will think s when his effigy of King Juan Carlos of Spain joins other fi ures at Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London later this week

PEOPLE: *Californian Arrested For Riding High*

Never mind that **Guadelupe Gonzales** was packing his evening's cargo of good cheer while aboard a horse rather than behind the wheel of a car — he still got himself booked into jail in Martinez, Calif., for drunken driving. The police say the 40-year-old Gonzales was "sidestepping" his horse down the middle of a country road when **Donna Westhorp** approached in a car. Her choice was to broadside the horse or hit another vehicle. She elected the latter course. Nobody was badly hurt. Gonzales was jailed. The horse went free.

* * *

Norman Mailer, besieged in a Barnstable, Mass., courtroom by his fourth wife's divorce-action effort to win a financial settlement he claims he can't afford, says he can't even turn to his mother anymore. Mailer, who claims he is the sole support of 14 people — including *former wives, mistresses and chil*dren — says he owes his mother $90,000. As he puts it, "It is easier not to pay one's mother than not to pay a creditor, but her ability to lend me money has been exhausted."

* * *

The **Duchess of Windsor**, 82, recovering from intestinal surgery Saturday, had an excellent night and is progressing favorably, the American Hospital of Paris said a bulletin issued yesterday. She expected to be able to take fo normally today . . . Meanwhi the **Duchess of Kent** has been h pitalized suffering from nervo strain, a royal spokesman said y terday in London. The spokesm said the 46-year-old duchess h not been well since she miscarri and lost an expected child in Oc ber, 1977. The duchess is marri to the Duke of Kent, a cousin Queen Elizabeth. He is 10th in l for the throne.

* * *

King Hussein of Jordan and American wife, **Queen Noor**, pect their first child next Septe ber, the royal palace announced. The king and que the former Liza Halaby, daugh of **Najeeb Halaby**, former head the Federal Aviation Agency, w married last *June. Queen Noor* is the king's fourth wife . . . the Dutch royal court has nounced that **Princess Christ** the youngest of **Queen Julia** four daughters, is expecting her ond child in July. The princess married to **Jorge Guillermo**, a (ban refugee and a naturali American. The couple live in N York.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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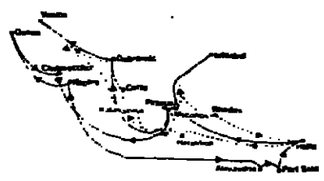


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